PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 54,736.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th June	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
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ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
D. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	June 2
E. City of Manchester	May 27	June 10	June 24	July 7
D. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Aug. 2
B. Merton Hall	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
E. G. City of Navarre	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 22
A. Trafford Hall	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
D. City of Agra	July 17	...	August 24	Septr. 10
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 15	Octr. 1
G. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	...	Nov. 8
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	...
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
E. G. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
D. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. G. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
D. City of Glasgow	Nov. 5	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 19
C. City of Agra	Nov. 14	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 20
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	2,400	Burmeister	10th June
KANZLER	2,040	Ahrich	21st June
* PRASIDENT	2,400	Mahlhaver	3rd July

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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Agent.

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Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

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FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon 7th June	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur 3rd June	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 4th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, 7th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahamera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LODIANA," 3,160 tons, sailing on or about 5th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
31st May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
BALAZUS	4,147	Magnet	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,523	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,088	Bayor	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,523	Martin	12th June 1909.
DUMBEA	5,553	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cikmank	1st July 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

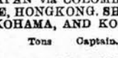
Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	9th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	803
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE Received for Shipment and Clearance.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000
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Thaiping (Perak);	Cebu (Philippines).	
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1, 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be generally on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON DOMICILED
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON.
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET., BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 250 to Rs 1,99,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per box.		Per cent.	
		lb.	oz.	Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	13	17 8
Prince de Monaco.	,,	50 ...	1	8½	25 0
Bouquets ...	,,	25 ...	1	5	16 0
Bouquet Elegantes	,,	25 ...	1	5	10 0
Regalia Metropole	,,	50 ...	1	8½	17 8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of	25 ...	1	8	13 12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	,,	25 ...	1	5	13 12
Regentes ...	,,	25 ...	1	14	13 0
Britanica Chica...	,,	50 ...	1	7½	23 0
Dalias	,,	50 ...	1	1	15 0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	12	16 0
Favorcidos ...	,,	50 ...	1	2½	15 0
Perfectos Extra...	,,	25 ...	1	11	17 8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of	50 ...	1	5	15 0
Puritanos Extra Fina	,,	50 ...	1	5½	17 12
Austriacos ...	,,	25 ...	2	1	17 8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of	50 ...	1	6½	12 0
Claveles	,,	50 ...	1	5	14 0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	9	15 0
Regalia de la Reina	,,	25 ...	1	4	11 0
Non plus Ultra...	,,	50 ...	1	8½	35 0
Arturos ...	,,	25 ...	1	12	17 8
Deleites ...	,,	25 ...	1	1	12 0
Especials ...	,,	50 ...	1	8½	15 0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.					
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	1	7 8
Regalia Corona ...	,,	50 ...	1	5	11 0

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La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of	50 ...	Rs. 2 12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	,,	50 ...	,, 3 0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	,,	50 ...	,, 3 4
Rarezas	,,	50 ...	,, 3 8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	,,	50 ...	,, 4 8
La Bolsa, Imperiales	,,	50 ...	,, 5 0
Las Hermanas Mexican	,,	50 ...	,, 5 4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	,,	50 ...	,, 5 8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	,,	50 ...	,, 6 0
El Sol, Imperiales	,,	25 ...	,, 4 8
La Bolsa Superiores	,,	25 ...	,, 4 0
Primissima, Exceptionales ...	,,	50 ...	,, 7 0

EL ALICANTO.
Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of	50 ...	Rs. 12 0
Vera, Flor Fina ,, ...	,,	25 ...	,, 6 8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	,,	25 ...	,, 4 0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

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Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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Complete Plants for Drilling and Equipping Wells for Gas, Oil, Salt, or other Minerals.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.
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Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 34,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT,
FIXED DEPOSITS can be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital... ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 14,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

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Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 846, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen
FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER
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In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
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With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haver

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

The Subscription List will open in London and Bombay on the 1st June 1909, and close on the 4th June, 1909.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.,

Incorporated under the English Companies' Acts, 1862—1900.

SHARE CAPITAL ... £1,200,000

Divided into 60,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference £10 Shares £600,000

and 60,000 Ordinary £10 Shares 600,000

all of which have been issued and are fully-paid ... £1,200,000

There has been also issued and fully paid 4 1/2 per cent. First Debenture Stock £600,000

ISSUE OF £150,000 5 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE DEBENTURES

(PAYABLE TO BEARER)

AT 94½ PER CENT.

Redeemable by twenty-five annual drawings at 101 per cent. The first drawing will take place on 1st June, 1913, and the Debentures then drawn will be redeemed on the 1st July, 1913, and the whole loan will be redeemed by July, 1937.

In denominations of £100 each, the price being payable as follows:—

£5 0s. on Application.
£10 0s. on Allotment.
£30 0s. on 1st July, 1909.
£49 10s. on 3rd Aug. 1909.

£94 10s.

The above payments if made to the Company in Bombay must be made at the rate of exchange for Demand Bills on London, ruling on the dates when the instalments are paid. The instalments may be paid in advance, either on allotment or on the 1st July next, under a discount of 4 per cent. per annum.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments.

A full half-year's interest in respect of the Debentures will be paid on the 1st January, 1910.

The forms of application together with the Prospectus on the terms of which such applications must be made can be obtained from the Company's Office, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING CURRENCY NOTES have been STOLEN on the 23rd May, 1909. Please stop payment and inform the undersigned. Informers will be duly rewarded.

Rs.	No.	Dated.
100 Bombay	79957 C. A. 62	5-10-1900
100 Bombay	14242 C. A. 78	15-10-1900
100 Bombay	* 42257 M. A. 26	12-3-1902
50 Bombay	42258 M. A. 26	12-3-1902
20 Bombay	612345 M. A. 25	11-3-1902
10 Calcutta	18843 L. A. 66	15-5-1900
10 Lahore or Calcutta	27788 F. A. 30	27-8-1900
10 Lahore or Calcutta	96407 F. A. 20	25-4-1899
10 Bombay	18439 M. A. 6	4-4-1901
10 Bombay	92091 C. A. 51	3-7-1899
10 Bombay	92093 C. A. 51	3-7-1899
10 Bombay	01910 C. A. 75	11-10-1900
10 Bombay	38242 M. A. 22	7-3-1902

* The No. of this Note will be known afterwards.

Address:—HARIPRASHAD CHAUBE, Amin, Barwaha, Holker State.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appointed MONDAY, 14th June, 1909, for the purpose of balloting for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to serve on the Board of Trustees in place of Mr. H. E. Proctor, who has obtained leave of absence from the Board Meetings from 22nd May to 31st October, 1909.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. from the 10th to 14th June, 1909 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 31ST MAY, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.
ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

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Public Accountant.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LD.
ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as resolved and passed by the Share-holders of the above Company at their Thirty-fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting held THIS AFTERNOON, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September, 1908, at Rs. 35 per share, (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, 14th June, 1909, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3-30 P.M. (Bombay-time), at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those share-holders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on 29th May, 1909, on production of Share Certificates.

By the Order,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1909.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
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and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

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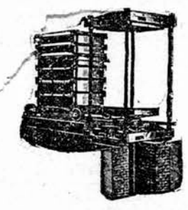

COTTON WOOL &c.

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz,, Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Narsiah, Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BOOK-BINDER WANTED, capable of taking charge of large bindery in the Punjab. State salary wages and experience to Box No. 1726, care of this paper.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4²³/₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James Douglas, Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
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LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
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SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
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Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubt being because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
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NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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Apply early to
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—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of

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the SURE Raising Powder to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes with every tin.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Regd. Since 1839. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.
WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
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SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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AN EXPERIENCED TYPIST, one with knowledge of Phonography preferred. Pay according to qualifications.

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WANTED.

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Strangers' Friend Society's Home. Applicant must be teetotaler, Christian, with highest credentials and disciplinarian. Salary Rs. 100 per month, with Rs. 50 per month ration allowance and free quarters.

Apply by letter only with fullest particulars to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 15, Love Lane.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mixture as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
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H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 8
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
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Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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THE

Bombay Gazette

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THE "BOMBAY AZETTE" BOFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [29TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Sovs...	615		
Gold Coins ...	144	Jeddah.....	M M H Aboobuker
Rupees	990		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 28th May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	30	33,202
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	23	26,197

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 13th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 26th Jan.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs 15. lakhs up.

Exchange:—

We have to report nothing in this market, as owing to Whit Monday the Banks did not do any business to-day in exchange.

Government Paper:—

The market opened at 94-1 for the settlement to-day as well as the settlement on the 30th June, and advanced to 94-2, at which there were sellers at the close. The settlement passed of quietly as between 94-1 and 94-2. Budlees were placed at a difference of about 1-32 in favor of the seller for the second settlement. The closing quotations in Calcutta are wired as 94-4 for both ready and forward.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 94-2 } Sellers.
1st Settlement ... ... „ 94-3 }

Bullion:—

Silver in London advanced 1-16d. on Saturday last in ready as well as delivery forward in 2 months, the quotations being 24 3-8 for both. The tone of the market is reported as steady at the close. Our local market opened at 62-11, ex-duty for June settlement, rose to 62-13, but quickly reacted to 62-6, at which it closed quiet. The prices for July delivery and ready Bars are proportionately lower. The drop is attributed to the sales by some Banks.

Bar gold quotations are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	62	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The home markets being closed we have no change to report to-day. Our market is steady but there is little enquiry for New Crop. Ready cotton continues firm with a moderate demand by shippers and mills. Prices are well maintained.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach... ...	265	June.
Good Westerns H. G. —	241/2	June-July
Do. Do. M. G. ...	247/3	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	259/60	do.
Good M. G. Coompta ...	260/61	do.

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	268	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	258	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	228	Jan. „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	214	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	220	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	213	„ „
Do. Do. M.G. ..	215/16	Dec. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals	198	Jan. 1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.
June-July ... ... „ 8 6 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 7 1 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... „ 8 0 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 7 13 0
Brown Delhi ... ... „ 7 12 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 8 0
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Slowseed :—

July-August ... ... Rs. 6 3 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT —

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

White Delhi ... Rs. 6 4 6 R. T.
White Pessi, 35 p. c. „ 6 8 0
Soft red ... ... „ 42 8 0 per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Bank of Bombay		1,465
Bombay Steam Nav. Co.	Preference...	283 3-4
„ „	Ordinary	310
Bombay Burmah new issue ...		452 1-2
Presidency Mill		493 1-2
Kohinoor		733 1-2
Manockji Petit		3,025
David		415
Bank of India		74 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ...		57
Bank of Burma		110

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m on Saturday :

Cotton	4,109	bales.
Wheat	34,113	cwts.
Linseed	10,592	„
Rapeseed	11,024	„
Gingellyseed	669	„
Poppyseed...	6,416	„
Groundnuts	653	„
Castorseed	5,146	„
Rice	32,358	„
Myrabollams	7,038	„
Cottonseed	5,168	„
Mowrasseed...	276	„
Gram	4,772	„
Joowar	1,493	„
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 29.] [BOMBAY, MAY 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	97 3/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes			
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...			
3½ do. Govt. Securities...			
*Bar Silver in London	24 3/8	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8	1/16	
Do. in New York	487 7/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	53	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st ultimo.
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...			
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills			
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills			
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/4		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 1/2		1/4

Holiday on Monday.

COTTON.

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ... „
Do. to Continent... 3,000 yesterday 9,000
Spot Cotton—11·65—10.

Futures—Month of July 10·78
yesterday

New Orleans—
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 3,440,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 168,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight 13,000,000 „

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 1-2—May-June —Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 7/8

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5/8 done.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th May 1909, as compared with the statement of 22nd May 1909 :—

Liabilities.	May 22. Rs.	May 29 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,35,419	40,24,947
Public Deposits at Branches	58,29,622	65,95,814
Other Deposits	7,92,34,379	787,08,705
Post Bills	23,265	23,231
Sundries	26,09,384	26,67,099
Rs....	11,19,32,069	11,21,19,796
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	1,62,15,905	1,62,16,763
Other authorised Securities.	14,91,675	13,81,605
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,96,93,228	1,96,27,169
Loans do. do.	2,58,91,785	2,60,38,212
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,78,67,898	1,62,79,221
Dead Stock	3,13,876	3,14,185
Stamps	5,372	5,315
Bullion	6,25,856	6,09,940
Balances with other Banks.	10,17,726	13,36,211
Sundries	5,03,851	5,22,162
Cash	2,82,74,897	2,97,99,013
	11,19,32,069	11,21,19,796

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March 1909, and in the twelve months, April 1908 to March 1909, compared with the corresponding period of 1906 and 1907 and 1907-08.

	Month of Feb. 1907	1908	1909
British India			
Bombay	37135304	37014215	36294340
Madras	3182317	2871206	3683023
Bengal	3742383	3705782	3228232
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2638012	3172363	3361634
Punjab	1117441	1044389	1141545
Central Provinces and Berar...	2318495	2521668	2765998
Total	50333932	50330720	54574760
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	1955015	2119864	2391051
Grand Total ..	52288847	52450584	56965811

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of Feb. 1907	1908	1909
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	10175401	11141572	12972101
	yds.	45348276	50068404	57647916
	doz.	46884	29328	33936
Madras	pds.	677957	629824	764658
	yds.	2260294	2122213	2541088
	doz.	2411	1751	1054
Bengal	pds.	127700	201988	249756
	yds.	674000	947260	1078814
	doz.	607417	859098	785980
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	2401882	3378995	2982365
	yds.	9281124	13402413	11794
	doz.	4038	2067	8734
Punjab	pds.	35021	44545	34997
	yds.	90126	111146	86025
	doz.	41	805	938
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	639593	593869	713806
	yds.	2281124	2402191	2930314
	doz.	883	389	426
Total ...	pds.	13263092	13468826	18513445
	yds.	52378786	58938399	67054635
	doz.	53957	34335	44377
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	pds.	538299	686379	689913
	yds.	2137684	2776693	2690016
Grand Total ...	pds.	12801191	14156215	19263856
	yds.	54143470	61701092	69753641
	doz.	53957	34335	44377

NAIGAUM MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Naigaum Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 137, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdeol Wahed presided. The resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary meeting held on the 15th May, to voluntarily wind up the Company's affairs, were confirmed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Massilia s—25 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co; 54 bales hemp, S Bhimjee; 25 bales wool, B Dossa and Co; 3,100 cwts oil cake, A Moritz and Co; 598 cwts wheat sweeping and 15 cwts wheat flour, G Rowjee; 70 bales wool, M Ratansie; 15 bales silk waste and kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 28 bales wool, G Gomanmal; 204 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 5,525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.
City of Glasgow s—340 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—110 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 15 bales hides, H A Oomer; 3 cases brassware, 2 cases sandalwood boxes, L B Bhootwalla; 30 casks Indian condiments, D Dadabhoy; 10 casks condiments, M Poonjiaee and Sons; 200 cwts dillseed, Nusserwanjee Bros and Co; 35 cwts gum, S Bhimjee; 100 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri; 33 bales skins, R M Kooka; 25 cwts nutmegs, E Mahomed; 12 cwts bees wax, M Mahomed; 3 hogsheads chutney, D D Framjee, 78 bales skins W Y A Graham and Co; 110 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 36 bales skin, H O and H Moosa; 1292 cwts cottonseed, P Methuradas; 40 cwts gum, D Kanjee; 18 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 12 bales carpets, S Megji; 4 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy; 78 bales skins, A H Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—2 bundles carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 368 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.
Massilia s—152 casks salted skins, S Forbes and Co.
Hindoo s—268 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—300 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—20 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

Massilia s—228 casks, Slein Forbes and Co; 262 casks salted skins, MacKlein.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—6,006 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—4,000 cwts wheat, N Rajaram and Co; 220 bales cotton, Liladhar and Co; 600 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Chupra s—110 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.
Locksley Hall s—1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—96 bales cotton, 5,504 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 385 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—75 cwts turmeric, T Canji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—100 bales cotton, 4,412 cwts rapeseed 2,380 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co: 2,000 cwts castorseed, C Bogyano and Co: 500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, Glades and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assay s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, C Bhowandas; 150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting was held on May 11 at the office, Gresham House, Col. T. Gracey presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that for the last two years the country served by their railways had been passing through a period of scarcity almost amounting to famine, owing to the insufficient and ill-distributed rainfall. This condition still existed, very little rain having fallen since September last. While the earnings did not show increases proportional to the open mileage, the expenses had necessarily increased, owing to the greater length of railway to be maintained and worked, and also to the grant of famine allowances to employes receiving low rates of pay. In these circumstances he thought they had done very well in being able, out of the year's earnings, to pay the usual dividend and bonus, while only decreasing the amount carried forward by £350. The general result of the year's working had been that the net earnings of the open system including the State line were about Rs.1,50,000 less; that was with an increase of twenty-four per cent in the open mileage, there was a decrease of twenty per cent in the earnings per mile, and of nearly ten per cent in the net earnings brought about by the famine conditions which had prevailed. When they last met he stated that the directors had almost arranged with Government an agreement by which all the money required for future developments and extensions of both Government and the company's lines would be raised by the company on the joint security of the revenues of the combined system. Since then the agreement had been signed, and £600,000 had been raised in four per cent. debenture stock; of this amount £300,000 was required for approved works on the company's and £300,000 on the Government lines. The construction of the bridge over the Sardah River and the extensions of the Dudwa branch were well advanced and steps had been taken for the early acquisition of the land for the extensions north and south from Pilibhit. The plans for the workshops and for the shops branch of the company's railway from Bazpere to the Chuna Khan lime quarries were still under consideration. Mr. J. G. H. Glass seconded the motion, which was adopted. Col. Sir William Bisset, K.C.I.E., R.E., has joined the board of the company, vice the late Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The seventy-first half-yearly general meeting was held on May 11, at Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, Sir J. Wolfe Barry presiding. The chairman stated that the increase of £2,473 in the revenue for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last, compared with that for the corresponding period of 1907, was more apparent than real, as the revenue for the past half-year included £10,000 which the company earned over the Tasmanian cables in previous years, but for which the Australian Federal Government refused to account until they were compelled to do so by a decision of the High Court. If this exceptional revenue were deducted the figure showed an actual decrease for the half-year of nearly £8,000 which was owing to the commercial depression that had prevailed for some time past in all parts of the Far East. He was, however, inclined to think, from slight indications of improvement recently noticeable in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere, that they had seen the worst of this depression; and he ventured to hope that before very long the financial situation in the countries served by the company's cables would improve. The working expenses for the half-year were £2,686 less than those for the December half of 1907. The balance of cost of the Java-Cocos cable, amounting to £8,710 had been debited during the past half-year to the general reserve fund, together with £1,519 for the partial renewal of the Singapore Banjoewangie cable, leaving £1,034,345 to the credit of this fund. When addressing the shareholders six months ago he referred to the company's unsatisfactory relations with the Australian Federal Government and to the necessity for closing their Tasmanian stations when the concession giving the company exclusive rights of cable communication between Australia and Tasmania expired, unless some arrangement were previously made with the Government on the subject. Unfortunately, the latter event had not taken place, and their Tasmanian stations were therefore closed on April 30, when the concession expired and the two cables recently laid by the Government between Australia and Tasmania were opened for traffic. The cable communication between these countries was consequently now carried on by the Government, and the company's cables would be picked up when a suitable opportunity occurred in order that they might be utilised elsewhere. He concluded by moving a resolution. The Marquess of Tweeddale seconded the resolution which was carried.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON—May 18, at Cheltenham, Robert John Richardson, late B. C. S., aged 54.
THOMPSON—May 9, at Shalimar, of heat apoplexy, Gilbert Lionel, son of G. Thompson, B. L., London.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 10·4m., 9·40a.; Low water, 2·12m., 2·10a.
Bombay High Court Special Vacation sitting 11·30 a. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Templars Meeting, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9·30 p. m.

Maxim: "Accuracy before celerity is desirable in any business actions."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-12m., 10-26a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-20a.

Thursday, June 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m, High water, 11-19m., 10-59a. Low water, 4-30m., 5-12a.

Friday, June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 11-59m., 11-38a. Low water, 5-3m. 5-54a.

Saturday, June 5.—Glee Club Social, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-37m., 6-35m.

Sunday, June 6—Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets 7h. 14m.; High water 0-17m., 1-13a.; Low water 6-12m., 7-15a.

Monday, June 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 0-58a., 1-53a.; Low water, 6-49m., 7-57a.

Tuesday, June 8.—Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets 7h. 15m.; High water 1-43m., 2-36a.; Low water, 7-30m., 8-44a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. "Somali," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day Tuesday, instead of at 3 p.m., as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE BENE-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.—On Sunday evening last a public meeting of the Bene-Israel community was convened in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon, to express gratification at the success of Mrs. Leah D. J. Solomon, B.A., and Mr. Solomon Moses Yakrulker, B.A., LL.B. Solicitor, High Court, these being respectively the first Bene-Israel lady-Graduate and the first Bene-Israel Solicitor. Mr. David Reuben Korlekar presided. Congratulatory resolutions were passed.

FIRE IN A CLOTH SHOP.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a shop on the ground floor of a house situated at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. The shop was rented by Vallmahomed Gassum, a dealer in wearing apparel, and the house belonged to Mr. Tribhowandas Varjlwandas. The police sepoy on duty saw the flames and informed the Fire Brigade, and in ten minutes the flames were put out. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20,000, while the goods were fully insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

PRESENTATION AND VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.—An interesting ceremony took place last evening at the offices of the "Bombay Gazette" when the employes presented Mr. A.N. Templeton, the General Manager and Secretary, who is severing his connection with the Company, with a farewell address and a pretty and useful souvenir. The Address referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Templeton and his association with the "Bombay Gazette," Ld., for the past three years, and concluded by wishing him many years of success and prosperity in the future. Mr. Templeton made a feeling reply, after which the employes garlanded him and gave him three hearty cheers.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day :—

Spanish March....A Bunch of Roses...R Chopi	
Overture.....Romantique .....Kelar Bela	
Dance .....Hungarian .....Brhams	
Grand Selection...Il Trevatore .....Verdi	
Valse .....My Queen .....Coote	
Selection .....Captain Therese .....Planquette	
Oriental Scene.....A Dervish Chorus...Sebek	

WANTED MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many will, no doubt, agree with Mr. Rustom H. Cooper in having a town band for our beautiful city. I, for one, echo his sentiments about music and beg to add that want of a good band is perceptibly felt by the Bombayites. It is evident that every public resort of recreation is anxiously visited by the people where a band plays. Music, surely European music, has got an effect like a charm on a man's mind, weighed with worries and unsettled by anxieties. Its soft cadence lulls it to sweet animation and restores the tired frame to its normal agility. Music is needed by all, particularly by the brain workers who are never so inspirited by the other recreations calculated to soothe the excited cerebral nerve, the prime factor in all works. It would not be amiss to quote here Martin Luther's lines on music: "Of all the arts beneath Heaven, That hath found or God hath given, None draws the soul so sweet away, As music's melting mystic lay." I trust the wealthy and well-to-do of our isle will not grudge to contribute handsomely to a fund that would be raised to form a town band. Were there fixed a fee, the accumulation of the fees would swell the fund so that within a short time it would be sufficiently available for the maintenance of the band. This plan, I ween, is feasible enough and would be backed by our Civic Fathers as well.

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

GERMANY AS PEACE-KEEPER.

An Ambassador's Speech.

The German Ambassador undertook the defence of the Emperor William before the National Peace Conference which has been sitting at Chicago. After declaring there would have been no Franco-German war had France let Germany unite without interfering, he continued :—"I often hear our Emperor spoken of in this country as a 'War Lord.' You must, however, not forget that although he has reigned twenty-one years at the head of the strongest army in the world, he has never made war. Our armaments are intended to preserve peace for our own people and as far as possible to prevent war from breaking out in other parts of the world where we have interests to protect. Only a short time ago the Balkan question brought Europe to the verge of war. Peace was preserved chiefly on account of the fact that the whole power of Germany was thrown into the scale of peace."

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A PICKPOCKET'S TRICK.

One Abdul Karim was charged with stealing Rs. 8 from the pocket of Jagjivan Ishwar, a broker in silver. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, who had a five-rupee note and Rs. 3 in cash in his pocket, was standing in Shroff Bazaar on Sunday afternoon, when he felt a jerk and, on examining his pocket, found his money missing. He saw the accused walking away, caught him and told him to return the money. The accused did not give any reply, whereupon the complainant searched him. He squeezed his month, and out came the three rupees which the accused had secreted there. The note could not be found. The accused was then handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), and Somaldas P. Jeevandas.

A TRAM-CAR IN COLLISION.

Their Worships heard 20 cases, including one in which Inspector Guider charged one Hoabdar Ramjan, a tram-driver, with driving his tram-car in a rash and negligent manner, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 19th of May last, the complainant Masu Govinda, a licensed cart-driver, was driving his cart at about 4 p.m. along Hornby Road, towards the Crawford Market. He was driving along the tram lines, as the road was under repair from the left footpath right up to the first tram line. He heard a car following him which sounded a bell. He therefore turned to the right. He then saw another car coming in the opposite direction. This car, which was about fifty paces off, was coming at a good speed from the Market and going towards Bori Bunder. The accused, who was the driver, did not sound his bell. The complainant got confused and swerved to the left side again. The accused's car collided with the complainant's cart breaking its shaft and right wheel, and throwing the bales of cotton with which the cart was loaded, on to the road.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he was coming from the Market to Bori Bunder. His line was clear. Four carts were coming in the opposite direction with a tram-car following them. The complainant's cart, on the rear car sounding its bell, swerved on to his (accused's) line. The accused shouted out and rang his bell. He turned on both the brakes. There was still some way on the car and it ran into the complainant's cart. He was driving at the fourth speed, there being seven in all. When he first saw the carts, he was twenty-five or thirty paces from the first cart. This was the first time that he had driven a car on that route. He always used the fourth speed.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 7th instant.

MAZAGON.

Before Kaji Mahomed Ali Murgay (Chairman), and Dr. Dandeker.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 81 cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place and against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Motilal J. S. Shroff (Chairman), and Dr. Santaram Vithal.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 32 cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR.

Before A. J. Agabeg (Chairman), and V. S. Joshi.

RASH DRIVING.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against coachmen for rash and negligent driving.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 26.

THE cases of cholera in the City reported by me are officially stated to have been imported. The epidemic broke out originally ten days ago at, and is continuing in, Begam Bazaar and the Kaswan. It may be remembered that the September floods played sad havoc with these places, and it is an open secret that many bodies still lie buried in the debris of the houses that were destroyed there. Possibly this may account for one of the sources of the present epidemic.

***

It is understood that H. H. Nizam's Government is about to inaugurate an Agricultural Department, at the head of which Mr. Hugh Gough will be appointed.

***

Messrs. Abdul Razack and Company, having obtained the monopoly for the supply of spirits in Secundersabad with effect from the 1st Azoor next, have imported some rare copper stills and machinery from Glasgow for their Narainguda Star Factory. By this arrangement a dual purpose will be served. While supervision by Government officials will be confined to one place, the chances of adulteration by those owning private stills—which will thereafter cease—will become few and far between, if not absolutely a matter of the past.

THE experiment started in the Ahmednagar district of giving villagers conjoint Government loans for the purchase of approved stud bulls, is reported to have proved a success, and the extension of the schema to other districts is also contemplated. The Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi, the object of which is to supply the need for stock bulls of the pure Kankrigi type, is now under Government control.

THE death is announced of Mgr. Goddard, who was Rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Chislehurst, and in that capacity attended the dying moments of the Emperor Napoleon III. He was afterwards appointed Chaplain to the Empress Eugenie, and was the religious instructor of the Prince Imperial, to whom he was greatly devoted, and to whom he afterwards erected a beautiful recumbent memorial in the little church in which the Emperor's remains reposed for some time, before their removal to Farnborough.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Rain has been fairly general in Burma, but has nearly ceased in North-east India. There have been many thunderstorms in the Peninsula, but the resulting rainfall has not been heavy. Moulmein had three inches of rain; Yamethin, one; Mandalay, one and a half; Burdwan, one; Cuddapah two; Gulbarga, three-quarters; Ahmednagar, half.

Temperature is on an average 5 degrees above normal in the North-west of the United Provinces, the Punjab and the adjacent hill districts. Skies remain clear over North-west India and clouds are now heavy in Burma and moderate in the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to continue in Burma and to increase in Assam. Thunderstorms are probable in the Peninsula.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

The slight of shock of earthquake was recorded by the Simla seismograph this morning at 2 hours 41 1-2 minutes. The distance of its origin is about 1,500 miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal but both maximum and minimum temperatures continue high.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature has become normal except at Allahabad where it is still high at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies continue clear in West Central India and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·28 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half but clear in the northern half of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect in the area of clear skies and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north but moderately to heavily clouded in the southern Konkan. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Ahmednagar reports 0·53 inch, Aurangabad 0·90 inch and Bijapur a light fall. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the Deccan and the southern half of the Central Provinces and nearly general rain in Malabar. The largest amount is 2·02 inches at Cuddapah. Moderate to heavy cloud has spread over the whole Peninsula while in northern India skies remain clear.

A few thunder-showers are likely in the Deccan and Malabar and in the Central Provinces.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Selsdon 2,451 tons, Captain G. S. Bazill arrived in harbour on Monday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons Captain R. Henderson arrived in harbour on Monday from Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. R. Geary and Mr. S. Greenland as passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain B. W. Snow, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo brought China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. A. Gotlaest, Mr. A Doodha, Maj G. A. C. Tailor, Mrs Massic and 2 children, Mr. J. R. Cuthbert, and Miss Cuthbert, Miss W. Sharp, Mr. S. R. and Mrs Gandhi, Mrs Hughes and infant, Mr. A. G. Gandhi Mr. S. and Mrs and Miss Ismailji and infant, Mrs Joseph, S. M. Meera Saheb, Mr. L. Barlow, Maj N. S. Bertie Clay, Color Sergt. N. Keane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rahman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt and 2 infants.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Africa 1,301 tons Captain F Chappell sailed on Monday for Busreh etc with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Harlesden 2,724 tons, Captain J G Gray will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glendhu, 2,628 tons Captain J T Norrie sailed on Monday for Antwerp and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Moshtari, 1,109 tons Captain T. L. Green will sail to-day for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Africa 2,565 tons Captain G. Bartole will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Clumberhall 2,311 tons Captain H. Clarke arrived in harbour on Monday from Colombo with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thune in charge..Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 31.

Hollamshire.....2856Elliott.....W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich.....675 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Itinda.....3393..Swanson ...Calcutta N-F...M M & Co
Lhasa .....941 McDiarmid ...R I Dock.....31-5 M M & Co
Nadir .....2041 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Penlee.....2451Michell .....
Royal Sceptre...2434 Taylor.....The Bombay Co
Redbridge.....2443Vassey .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Re & H S N Co
Strathelly de...2841 .....Cerna ...W & A Grahams & Co
Strathavon .....2830...Mackay ...W & A Graham & Co
Singu.....1912Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vancover .....2860McDougall .....R A Willis
Selsdon.....2451.....Basil.....
Lalpoora.....2124.....Fry.....M M & Co
Clamberhall...2311..... Clarke.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	...Snow	...Shanghai	...23-6	...P & O Co
B Kybfels	3179	Etrickey	...Karachi	5-6	W & A G & Co
C&R Locksley Hall	2310	Mason	Antwerp	...8-6	K Nixon & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	...Henderson	...Antwerp	.....	N-F M M & Co
F Onda	3410	Dagge	...Karachi	...2-6	...M M & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	...Darban	...4-6	B & P S N Co
H Majidi	1857	Primrose	...Jeddah	...5-6	...B & P S N Co
K Umhlotzi	398	Clarke	...Amsterdam	...2-6	R A Willis
M Clan Ferguson	3109	Jones	..... Madras	.....	2-6 F Muir & Co
N Harlesden	2724	Gray	...P'delphia	...1-6	R A Willis
O Somali	1615	Griewe	...Durban	...1-6	..... A Strandes
P Hindoo	3156	Groves	...Hull via Karachi	.....	2-6 F Muir & Co
Q Haidari	1563	deLorne	Mauritius	...5-6	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Courland	760	...	Ebrahim	N-F	B S N Co Ld
Netranati	698	.....	Casum	N-F	B S N Co Ld
Mahnadi	547	.....	Ahamed	N-F	B S N Co Ld
Indravati	573	.....	Fakeera	N-F	B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601 Billett Dunkirk &c 4-6 K N & Co
2 Massilia .....8250 Thomson .....Liverpool.....10-6 W & G & Co
3 Naderi...1163 Grey ..Busreh .....10-6 B & P S N Co
4 Bozwada...4270.....Breed.....N-F.....M M & Co
5 Scalda.....3438 Brown.....N F.....M M & Co
7 Djibouti...2397 James...Marseilles.....5-6 K N & Co
8 Africa...2565 Darlots...Trieste &c....1-6 A L S N Co
9 Assaye...4359 Jones..... Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co
10 & 11 City of Glasgow...5111 Grunhorn ...Karachi 2-6 K N & Co
12 & 13 Arabia...4167 Leigh ...London...5-6 P & O Co
14 Linga ...951 Cathush ...Karachi.....4-6 M M & Co
15 Bardiston...2500 Davies...Antwerp...5-6 M M & Co
16 Kassara...505.....Elton...Busreh...3-6...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Kasara s	Elton	Busreh May 22
31	Chupra s	Henderson ...	Antwerp Apr 28
	Selsdon s	Bazil	Cardiff Apr 28
	Clumberhall s... ..	Clarke	Colombo May 4

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Africa s	Chappell	Busreh &c
	Glendhu s	Morrie.....	Liverpool &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Harbaden Gray for Philadelphia.
" Africa Barbelo for Trieste.
" Moshtari Green for Busreh &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Chupra for Antwerp &c.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf &c.
" Delta for China &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa, left Aden on the 29th inst and and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th June.

The P and O steamer Oceana, left Hongkong, on May 29.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
22	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
25	Beltonhall	Calcutta
26	Border Knight	Calcutta
29	Fultala	Bombay
25	Glenaffric	London
29	Clan Matheson	Coast

MR. LOUIS N. PARKER intends to give up his role as a maker of pageants after this summer. "My record of pageants," he said recently, "will comprise Sherborne (1905), Warwick (1906), Bury St. Edmunds (1907), Dover (1908), and Colchester and York (1909). I shall reckon, when my pageants this summer are over, to have rehearsed more than 12,000 amateur actors and actresses. Although money-making is not the aim of such pageants as these, Sherborne realised a profit of £1,000, Warwick £4,000, and Bury St. Edmunds £1,500."

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
THE HOTEL has now grown so popular that even in the proprietor's absence at Nagpore, there had been twice the number of visitors than all the other Hotels combined.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.

LAST YEAR'S FAMINE.

THE report on the famine in the Central Provinces and Berar during 1907-8 will prove of considerable value to officials in other Provinces, who may have to deal with similar misfortunes in the near future. It is remarkable that although the census population of the territory affected by the calamity reported upon is over thirteen and a half millions, more than seventy per cent. of whom are directly dependent on agriculture, the two classes of people who were affected in a special degree were the handloom weavers and the kotwars or village-watchmen. Hand-weavers are found in many villages, but are numerically of special importance in the towns of Nagpur, Umrer and Burhanpur. In August, 1908, began a Singhast year when Hindu marriages are interdicted, and ordinarily the months preceding such a year would have brought the weavers a rich harvest from the profits of cloth sales for an usually brisk marriage season. But these months were in 1907-8 a period of serious scarcity, and though marriages were numerous the expenditure on them was perforce contracted. Moreover, the cloth merchants had already laid in large stocks in anticipation before the scarcity declared itself, with the result that the weavers found themselves confronted with small sales and lower prices for their goods at the time when the rise in prices of food-grains made it specially difficult to earn a living at a trade, always somewhat precarious owing to the competition of mill-made cloth. Relief was therefore extended to them as in previous famines, by the purchase by their wares. As to the kotwars they are men of low caste, paid by tenants and landlords,a remuneration which is often pitifully scanty and when times are hard it is grudged and sometimes wholly withheld. Monthly doles were therefore given to them in all the distressed districts, the rates at which they were paid depending generally on the prescribed rates of village relief and on proportion of rents and revenue that had been suspended. As a rule no relief was given them in villages where half the rents and revenue could be paid, but discretion was given to district officers to extend the concession in cases when the kotwar was clearly very indigent. All classes, except the grain merchants, felt the pinch of high prices, which bore especially heavily on the respectable poor who were unable to earn their own living and on low-salaried servants and officials of the agricultural community, generally those hardest hit were the backward and aboriginal tribes, especially in the north of the province, who mainly grow inferior kharif crops on poor soils and were thus particularly affected by the failure of the rains. These people, who are reluctant to go far from their homes in search of work, eke out their scanty harvests with the aid of forest produce and valuable assistance was given to them by the free opening of Government forests for its collection.

In tracing the economic and agricultural condition of the provinces before the famine, we find that it was the culminating point of a series of bad seasons especially in the northern districts; in the short interval which followed it, and preceded the greater calamity of 1899, the harvests were fair but were not sufficient to restore the exhausted resources of the people with the result that when the famine of 1899-1900 came and the distress was deepest, no less than 2,322,000 persons in the Central Provinces received relief at the hands of the State and in Berar 601,000 were relieved. In either province these figures represented more than a fifth of the population. The effect of the famines was seen at the census of 1901, when it was found that the population of the Central Provinces, where the decade had been one of almost unbroken hardship, had decreased by 8·3 per cent. and in 1900-01 the net cropped-area of the combined provinces was nearly a million acres smaller than in 1893-4. In the years which followed a gradual but sure recovery among the agricultural classes and rapid progress in commerce were noted. There were occasional local disasters but there were also seasons when some districts enjoyed exceptionally fine harvests. In no year did the total yield of the crops equal normal, but that was due to two special causes, which had the effect of somewhat underestimating the success of agriculture. In the first place, the areas, which, for purposes of comparison were taken as normal were those of the early nineties, a period when the areas under the most valuable crops had reached their zenith; and in the second place the outturns of Berar, where the Land Records staff is still in its infancy and comparatively untrained, and habitually understated. It is felt that no useful purpose can be served by comparing the conditions immediately preceding the recent scarcity with those preceding the last famine of 1899-1900, but the conditions antecedent to the famine of 1896-1897 afford an interesting basis of comparison as the provinces at that time had no recent memory of widespread famine, while in respect of the amount and distribution of the rainfall the years 1896 and 1907 were in many respects remarkably similar.

It is found that although the people of the Central Provinces were never called upon to face so hard an ordeal as had been the case eleven years earlier, at the same time they were better equipped to resist it. When the full force of the calamity made itself felt there were fewer people to be employed than in 1896, the proportion of commercial to agriculture employment was much greater and therefore the percentage reduction of employment on the occurrence of a crop failure was much less and that the agricultural employer was much better off, so that the fall even in agricultural employment was less. These considerations directed the policy of the provincial administration. It was decided to avoid entirely, if possible, recourse to large works carried on under the provisions of the Famine Code with all their attendant risk of demoralisation and waste and to see how far the stimulus of an extension of ordinary works and of works constructed by land improvement loans, would take the place of such reduction of agricultural employment as might be caused by the crop failure. It was however explained to district officers that the stress laid upon the economic features detailed was intended, not to lull them into security, nor to justify them in relaxing their vigilance,but in order to check any tendency to deduce the existence of famine conditions merely from the crop failure and in anticipation of the actual signs of the existence of distress. This policy was an important departure from the provisions of the Famine Code, under which the first step to be taken when distress is anticipated, is the opening of test works under departmental management at fixed wage rates low enough, if they attract labourers, to be a certain proof of the existence of severe distress. When the test works attract sufficient numbers to show that such distress exists, they may be converted into famine-relief works, and it is not until this stage is passed that regular relief operations, including the opening of village works and the distribution of gratuitous relief may begin. The Central Provinces administration struck out a line of its own which was crowned with remarkable success, and added numerous works of public utility to the list of communications, at the same time preventing waste and demoralisation. Given a fair rabi harvest there is no reason why the return to prosperity should not be immediate and complete.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S new airship has probably disappointed the Kaiser in that it did not proceed to Berlin instead of Bitterfeld. Its advent was expected at the capital, when his Imperial Majesty and members of the Imperial family, with thousands of other people, awaited its arrival on the parade-ground—and broke the Sabbath. According to the telegram, the balloon left Lake Constance at 9-30 on Saturday evening and, after flying over Wurtemburg, and a corner of Bavaria, reached a point within three miles of Bitterfeld, a little town, eighteen miles north-east of Halle, in Prussian-Saxony. The distance is at least three hundred miles. Why it did not alight or proceed to Berlin, is unexplained, but the ship turned at Bitterfeld and re-passed over Weimar, the capital of Saxe-Weimar, some sixty miles south, at nine o'clock at night, having been afloat for twelve hours. From Bitterfeld to Berlin is only a matter of eighty miles, so why the Count did not steer his airship and its crew of ten men the whole way is a mystery. The most important item in the list of conquests of the air,wrote the Count in an article for the June number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* is "the construction of vessels in which men raise themselves no longer merely as play-balls, subject to the wind's caprices, but themselves choosing their paths of travel and their destinations. It was when this was first accomplished that the command of God was realised that all creation should be subject to man." It may be that the Count desired to make a record as to the time his new ship might keep afloat, and that is why he failed to reach Berlin where a descent would have been imperative. An airship, should its single motor stop working suddenly, must immediately descend and remain down until repairs are executed. Count Zeppelin claimed that once an airship's proper speed is greater than any opposing wind—about thirteen yards a second, speed becomes of secondary importance as compared with radius of action. An airship which can fly at thirty-three miles an hour for fifty hours covers 1,650 miles, whereas an airship which flies only 27 miles an hour, but keeps up its flight for a hundred hours, will cover 2,700 miles. The new airship was to beat this, but we find that in the flight to Bitterfeld it did no more than thirty miles an hour—that is assuming it steered as the crow flies. In April last, however, in "Zeppelin I," the Count carried twenty-six men, manœuvred for nearly four hours and covered over a hundred and fifty miles. With the new one it was anticipated that he could rise from Lake Constance with twelve persons on board and remain four days in the air, covering in that period some four thousand kilometres. Probably he prefers this experiment to visiting the Kaiser at Berlin.

EXPERIMENTS WITH COTTON.

THE possibilities of advantages to be obtained by the hybridising of various kinds of Indian cottons are so obvious that it is rather strange to find the subject making such a belated appearance in the memoirs of the Department of Agriculture which are issued by the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. Such experiments are by no means new, as they are known to have taken place in America over a hundred years ago. The first attempt recorded in India seems to have been in the sixties by Major Trevor Clarke, but no records are left and the first practical work of which anything is known was as late as 1884 when two kinds—Broach and the red flowered variety—united in producing the best qualities of each. The experiment having succeeded, however, nothing more appears to have been done and the hybrid disappeared. Later Professor Gammie was eminently successful with a cross between Dharwar with three other varieties-but the resultant plants proved to be unfertile. The bulletin issued by the Pusa Institute is from the pen of Mr. Fyson, Professor of Botany at the Madras Presidency College, who has been at pains through five generations of cotton to discover how far the Mendellian law applies. As a result he writes; "The practical outcome of these observations appears to be that the cross breeding of these varieties could be carried on with almost mathematical precision, and if, as seems likely, these principles apply to other characters as well, one might expect to obtain any desired type in a few years." After detailing the experiments made, several interesting deductions are given by Mr. Fyson. In the first place the result of crossing was a great increase in the size and vigorous growth of the plants and on the whole the plants bolled freely and bore well. For the scientific details we must leave those interested in carrying on the work to the writing of Mr. Fyson himself, but it is of general interest that,throughout, where successful selection of varieties to be crossed was made the result was an improvement in many directions, and though the nature of the work done was too difficult and minute for any ordinary cultivator to undertake, it is possible that by the widening of the experiments sufficient seed might be obtained to establish a new class of cotton which might in time make for itself a safe place in the market of Indian cottons.

HOME FOR INDIAN CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Patiala Durbar, we understand, has made a grant to Mr. Malabari of an extensive forest block near Dharampur, for which he applied last year after repeated search for a site suited to the requirements of consumptive patients. This Dharampur site commands a fine elevation, is very conveniently situated and overgrown with pine trees which are its chief recommendation for curative purposes. A representative Committee, with Mr. Dayaram Gidumal at its head, is to settle the preliminaries and to commence building operations. There is to be cottage accommodation for the patients and the open air treatment is mainly to be resorted to. Gardening, dairy farming and other light out-door occupations will be provided for the inmates who will also enjoy the benefit of reading, writing, devotional music and other similar recreations for the time they have to spend indoors. Building operations are expected to be commenced very shortly. Thanks to the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior who heads the list of contributions with Rs. 35,000, followed by three or four others giving Rs. 11,000 among them. This is a truly philanthropic institution, and will appeal to the sympathy of all interested in fighting one of the worst scourges that afflict the human race. Statistics show that phthisis has a tendency to grow rapidly in India, both in intensity and extent. And no wonder, looking at the habits and the general poverty and ignorance of the people, as also the indifference of those who ought to know better. The Dharampur Home for Consumptives offers to cure all but the most advanced cases of the disease. For these latter, the beautiful locality and associations ought to prove a sufficient inducement. The only drawback for Bombay people is the distance which, however, counts for little in these days of rapid railway communication. Dharampur stands almost midway on the Kalka-Simla line.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

CAPTAIN GRAVES' wound was a stab in the chest.

THE Chief Justice of Calcutta has announced that judgment in the Midnapore Bomb case, will be delivered this morning.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for experiments with manurial substitutes for the "pati mannu" of the Kistna delta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th May, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 431,323 maunds with an increase of Rs. 49,376 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction of a small measure into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to enable the Tata and other companies to pay interest out of capital during construction.

THE death occurred at Agra recently of Mr. Agha S. Mahomed, B.A., LL.B. Deceased had practised for the past three or four years at the Agra bar. He was Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and had rendered valuable services to Mahomedans of Agra.

AMONG the "cases" shown at the thirty-eighth Congress of German Surgeons in Berlin was a patient who is under treatment by Dr. Hoeftmann, of Koenigsberg. Although both legs and both arms have been amputated, the man, the "Mail" states, is able by means of supplementary devices to mount stairs without a stick in normal fashion, and to sit down, walk, eat, dress, and undress unaided.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

The Church and Labour.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 17.

ON Saturday morning, the Minister of Defence, (Senator Pearce) made a statement giving particulars of the universal training scheme which the Government have in mind for the future defence of Australia. He said :—"Assuming that the Act embodying our proposals be passed by Parliament about December, 1909, it is proposed that the requirements of universal training shall operate from January 1, 1911, that is about one year later. Before training on this enlarged scale begins arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, and other material must be provided at a cost of nearly £600,000 for the citizens' forces and the new cadet forces. It is proposed to spread this preliminary expenditure over three years, at a cost of £200,000 each year. For the year 1910-11, therefore, it will be necessary for Parliament to provide £200,000 for the supply of warlike materia l in addition to the present cost of the military forces for the year 1910-11. A similar sum of £200,000 for the supply of material in addition to the present cost of the military forces, will again be required on January 1, of this financial year. "The registration of all lads in training districts of the ages 14 to 18 years will be carried out, and the organisation of these lads, estimated to number 75,000 will also be carried out. This registration of lads attaining the age of 14 years will subsequently be performed annually on January 1. On July 1, 1911, the training of 75,000 of the new cadets forces will begin, and it will go on annually. A third sum of £200,000 will be required this year—£133,000 for the training of the new establishment of cadets, in addition to the present cost of military forces. On July 1, lads over 18 years estimated at 18,000, will be transferred to the citizen forces, excepting such as are required for the naval forces. The military forces now number about 20,000 militia and volunteers and the addition of these young men will bring them up to very nearly their authorised war establishment. "These 18,000 young men will go into camp for 16 days, and will then be trained at first by themselves, and later with a portion of regiment. In later years, when each contingent will have done two, three, or four years in the cadet forces, the preliminary training of the new men will be much greater and far better than that now given to recruits. From this time forward it will be no longer necessary to enlist men under the old conditions in the militia and volunteers. "The year 1912-13 will it is calculated, see 75,000 cadets in training, and the citizen forces expanded to 43,000, each unit being brought to practically its war strength. During this and the former year provision will have been made by the holding of many schools of instruction for the training of new officers and the cost for this year will be £1,200,000. In the year 1913-14, the action of the last year will be repeated. The cadet forces will be kept up to 75,000, and another 18,000 will pass into the citizen forces. Allowing for a certain amount of loss in the old portion of the existing troops the total will still be over 50,000, and the cost for this year will be about £1,250,000. In 1914-15 the same action will be repeated. The citizen forces will now number nearly 70,000, and we shall have about twice the number of regiments and corps all at war strength. The cost for this year will be about £1,300,000. By the end of this year young men serving under the Act will reach the age of 21 years and it is proposed that in future years their liability to serve in war and to remain organised in fighting units shall continue, but that attendanee at camps shall be voluntary. Some will come out, but not all, and there will thus be in each year a slight increase in expenditure, the maximum being reached in the year 1917-18, when the estimated expenditure is £1,400,000.

"Adding to the reserve units about 18,000 men annually—for whom it is to be remembered this scheme provids rifles or other arms, accoutrements, reserve ammunition, and other equipment required for them we shall have in each succeeding year the following troops available :

Citizen Forces.

Year.	Reserve.	Training.	Total.
1915-16.....	68,000	14,000	82,000
1916-17.....	69,000	31,000	100,000
1917-18.....	70,000	48,000	118 000
1918-19.....	71,000	65,000	136,000
1919-20.....	72,000	82,000	154,000
1920-21.....	73,000	99,000	172,000
1921-22.....	74,000	117,000	191,000
1922-23.....	75,000	125,000	200,000

"Probably before these numbers are reached the system will have long been extended to the whole country, and the numbers proportionately increased. Allowance has been made only for an increase of population at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, and for an average decrease by deaths in the men who have been trained. It is to be trusted that the numbers above the estimate may prove much too low by reason of the increase of our population. The results of the system now proposed will, however, give us a trained body of men amounting to over 200,000, with complete war equipment in 14 years hence."

PLAGUE MEASURES.

Great satisfaction will be felt at the decision of the Adelaide Local Board of Health to co-operate with the Port Adelaide Board in an endeavour to safeguard the community against any further outbreak of bubonic plague. Although the health officials at the seaport have not been able to trace the source of infection in the recent cases, sufficient is known of the usual means by which the disease is spread to bring the rat under condemnation and in undertaking a crusade against the rodent the authorities are only acting on well-established principles. The war against such dangerous vermin cannot be carried out too rigorously. Nothing short of complete extermination should be aimed at. Apart altogether from the considerations connected with bubonic plague, the disgusting presence of hordes of rats is a reflection on any city. A well-organised and determined effort, continued for a few months, would probably suffice to cleanse the metropolitan area, and if once complete extinction were secured a moderate amount of vigilance, coupled with the application of modern methods to prevent new importations, would ensure permanent freedom from the pest. The Post Adelaide Board has asked the Adelaide Board for the services of Inspector Simmons, an expert in respect to plague rats, to assist in the work it is undertaking, and this request has very properly been acceded to. Sydney experience has demonstrated that the plague-infected rodents may not always be found in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and Inspector McEacharn thinks it quite possible that similar conditions may obtain at Port Adelaide. Even if this be so, however, it will constitute no valid reason for relaxing the means employed to sweep the city clear of rats. A report submitted to the Adelaide Board shows that in the the efforts to deal with the rat problem, particular attention had been given to premises which are more than ordinarily likely to be infested with the vermin. It is to be hoped that no half-hearted measures will be adopted, but that resolution and determination will be applied to the task. Dr. Bolien's suggestion that a small observation house be erected at Port Adelaide, where patients with suspicious symptoms could be accommodated, is deserving of sympathetic consideration, and he is unquestionably right in concluding that means for "the prevention of plague is a matter for the whole metropolitan, ere, if not for the State," to undertake. Co-operation on the part of all the Boards of Health concerned may well be looked for in regard to such an important question.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Prime Ministerwas present at the Lord Mayor's quarterly luncheon at the Town Hall, Melbourne, on May 10, and was warmly cheered on rising to respond to the toast of the Federal Parliament.

[* By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

He took the opportunity to defend the Post and Telegraph service, and said it was the cheapest and best in the world for the money spent on it. He felt that they ought to recognise the actual facts. Referring to the question of immigration, he said the health of the people in the northern parts of Australia was better then that of those in the south. Statistical accounts also showed that children born in the north had a better chance of reaching maturity than was the case in the south. The Government had laid down a policy which would have the object of encouraging immigration and he hoped immigrants would come. The obligation of taking over the Northern Territory rested with Parliament. The matter of the route of the railway should be determined after the fullest investigation. The Commonwealth should take over the great burden that had rested on the South Australian Government. The Commonwealth Government would, he thought, be called upon to pay a large sum in connection with the Northern Territory, but he thought it would be money well spent.

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Federal Prime Minister, in an address before the Sydney, Presbyterian Assembly on May 11, discussed the relations of the church to labour. He said the toilers and worker from day to day struggling against the difficulties of their lives, had found the Church backward in doing its duty in this all-important matter. It was not a political but a social matter, vouching the very root of civilisation. There were questions that bore into the souls of men who felt that the toiler was not getting his due, that the man who was honest in business and labour was not properly protected, the same as was the capitalist. The laws were not the same. They were only just beginning to make them the same. True, it was there were many noble men in every Church doing their best for their fellows, but he felt that much of modern Church effort was misdirected. Mr. Fisher recalled a reply made by a distinguished Englishman to a proposition made to him, that if the trade of England were to be maintained by the sacrifice of women and children of England then they should sacrifice the trade and save the women and children. That was, in his opinon, a true Christian attitude, which might well be followed in this country. During the last 15 years Australia had doubled its wealth, while the population had only increased by 25 per cent. Where had the balance of the wealth gone? Certainly not to these hard-worked, struggling people who were the backbone of the country. Justice had not been done to them, and if the Church and the Church movements were to allow the things he spoke of to continue without protest, without earnest effort at reform, the Church would simply be left behind in the social movement. It would be ignored. Already they must feel it was being ignored, because some of the finest men in its ranks were joining another movement. In a recent judgment Mr. Justice Higgins had laid down a new charter of the rights of the toilers in these words—"As to what is a fair remuneration for labour, it must be an amount sufficient to enable a man to keep himself his wife and his family in a reasonable state of comfort as human being living in a civilized country." That was a secular declaration, and he would be delighted to see the Church support it and say that it would never rest until it saw that every man in the country, who honestly offered his labour, should be rewarded with a living wage. He hoped it would soon become a part of the platform of the Presbyterian Church in Australia. He did not say that this was a matter which could be settled without difficulty, but none could afford to ignore the movement of the toiling masses of the people for an amelioration of their conditions.

Mr. Fisher trusted the Assembly would not shelve the matter altogether. Otherwise, those people who believed that the economic salvation of the worker was the best way to save the soul would pass on, work on, toil on, irrespective of any action the Assembly or others might take. (Applause.) He frequently felt that the Church had failed miserably regarding the housing of the toiling people. Was it not well enough known that there were houses in Sydney that were absolutely tainted with the vilest of disease, and that men and women, who were working for a miserable pittance had not a hovel in which to lay their heads except these places. The accumulation of wealth and the power of vested interest were standing against the lives of their children. No amount of pain should be spared to eliminate consumption from amongst them. He did not believe it to be the will of God to send honest, industrious men with families into such buildings. It was incumbent upon the religious bodies to do this work. The Church should be up and doing something, as well as merely saying things. (Applause.)

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

As a result of meetings that have taken place within the past few weeks, and at which representatives of the Liberal Protectionist Party in the Federal Parliament and various Liberal organisations have been present an official platform for the Commonwealth Liberal Party has been drawn up. This platform is endorsed by the party leaders. It is as follows :—Objective.—The union of all Liberals, men and women, throughout the Commonwealth in one party, to secure in the Federal Parliament Liberal legislation for the development of Australia, on a democratic basis. Platform.—(1) To uphold the Federal Union and to develop its national character, fostering preferential trade, and the recognition of our Imperial responsibilities ; (2) to maintain a policy of effective protection, and to secure its benefits alike to producers, workers and consumers ; (3) to amend the electoral laws so as to secure the actual representation of majorities and to enrol men and women voters for the Commonwealth ; (4) to establish a white Australia by strenuously encouraging the immigration of suitable settlers ; (5) to develop the Australian naval and military forces by means of universal training, commenced in schools, and Commonwealth coastal defence ; (6) the assumption by the Commonwealth of the public debts of the States, accompanied by an equitable scheme for providing interest and sinking funds; (7) to promote economy in the public expenditure and efficiency in the Public Services of the Commonwealth ; and (8) to assert the principle that all representatives of the people should be directly and solely responsible to the people for their votes and actions.

MOTHER'S DAY.

"Mothers, Day" was observed by many people and in many places in Adelaide on Sunday. In scores of buttonholes were to be seen either white flowers, the emblems of truth and purity and the filial evidence that "the wearer loves to honor his mother." At Prospect Methodist Church and elsewhere the services had reference to the subject of motherhood. The suggestion that on one day in the year the residents of the Commonwealth should join with those in America and other lands in paying a tribute of respect and gratitude to all good mothers, has apparently proved acceptable to a large port

THE TROUBLE AT TABRIZ.

RUSSIAN ARRESTS RESENTED.

British Consulate Refuses Shelter.

THE JULFA-TABRIZ RAILWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Nationalists at Tabriz are complaining bitterly of arrests and other proceedings on the part of the Russians. Satar Khan and other leaders, fearing arrest, have taken refuge in the Turkish Consulate, the shelter of the British Consulate having been refused.

The Russians are collecting sleepers with a view to beginning the Julfa-Tabriz Railway immediately.

Two thousand five hundred Turkish troops have occupied Maragha.

LATER.

The *Times'* correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that Ala-ed-Dowleh has been appointed Governor of Azerbaijan. It is understood that Tabriz will not protest though he is not welcome in some quarters.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Splendid Achievement.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The new Zeppelin airship, with a crew of ten, left Lake Constance at 9-30 on Saturday evening and reached Bitterfeld, three hundred miles distant, at 7-30 p.m. last evening. In view of the rapid approach of the vessel, its arrival at Berlin was confidently anticipated, and the Kaiser, the members of the Imperial family and thousands of the inhabitants waited for hours on the parade ground to welcome it, not leaving until ten o'clock.

Count Zeppelin, however, turned at Bitterfeld and re-passed Weimar at nine o'clock,

Up to the present the airship has made no stop.

THE KAISER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The "Times" states that the Kaiser will possibly visit Newquay this year.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Franco-German Regrets.

LONDON, MAY 31.

France and Germany have signed notes expressing mutual regrets in connection with the Casablanca incident.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Mr. Patten Makes a Million.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mr. Patten has closed his last wheat corner, having made profits of over £1,000,000 sterling.

THE NEW BROOM IN TURKEY.

Thirteen Hundred Officials Dismissed.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Chamber has adopted the Bill reorganising the Ministries and dismissing thirteen hundred officials, thus effecting a saving of £125,600 per annum.

LABOUR MEMBERS VISIT GERMANY.

Cordial Reception.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A deputation of Labour Members of Parliament is at present visiting Rhineland where they have met with a most cordial reception.

NEW TAXES IN GERMANY.

Government Wishes Ignored.

LONDON, MAY 30.

In spite of the opposition of the Government, the Finance Committee of the German Reichstag has voted a tax on bonds and securities and also a tax on the milling industry and an export duty on coal.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

President Captured and Rescued.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Revolutionaries at Lima attacked the Government offices, captured the President and endeavoured to force him to resign. The Loyal troops rescued the President and fired on the mob, killing forty. Order has been restored.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Persia" with the English Mails of the 21st instant left for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE COLONIAL NAVY.

Canada Bestirring Itself.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

It is stated at Ottowa that the Government will begin the construction of a fleet and the organisation of a naval reserve, in 1910, and that it is already negotiating with British firms.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCES.

Successful Mobilisation Test.

LONDON, MAY 31.

An important mobilisation and railway test took place yesterday. The East Lancashire division of Territorials, totalling 12,000, with forty-six guns and 1,200 horses and full equipment, were conveyed bodily to Salisbury Plain in thirty-six trains by six routes. The test was carried out in the smoothest possible manner.

H. M. S. "BRILLIANT."

Escapes from Ice-floes.

LONDON, MAY 31.

H. M. S. "Brilliant," bound for St. John's, has been compelled to take refuge from ice-floes in a harbour near Cape Race.

THE PAUMBAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

Sanctioned by Lord Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The Secretary of State has approved the scheme settled at a Conference at which the Governors of Madras and Ceylon and the President of the Railway Board met each other some time ago for bridging the Paumban Straits and the organisation of a ferry service between India and Ceylon by this shortened route.

LATER.

The Rameshwaram Scheme which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State provides for the construction of a viaduct and swing bridge built to metre gauge to link Mandapam with the island of Rameshwaram. The span of this viaduct is to be sufficient not to increase the already considerable difficulties of navigation through this channel.

The Secretary of State has also approved the action which has been taken for the construction of a railway from Rameshwaram to Danishkodi at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,25,000 and Danishkodi is fixed as the terminus of the proposed ferry service to Ceylon. An alternative proposal to construct a canal across the island of Rameshwaram and to build a port at Port Ampthill is to be held in abeyance subject to the revival at some future time, if found desirable, by the Madras Government.

The decision is accepted that the broad gauge is not required for the connection between Ceylon and Northern India. The Scheme includes the construction of a quarantine camp for coolies at Kodyal.

MANUFACTURING KABULI COINS.

Several Arrests in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Several Calcutta silversmiths were arrested here for manufacturing Kabuli coins. Over 1,200 coins and some moulds were seized. The accused say the coins were manufactured as ornaments. The matter is under enquiry.

DESCHARAYA SEDITION CASE.

Prosecution Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The Government to-day withdrew from the prosecution in the Descharaya Sedition case as the book was a reprint of newspaper articles published long before the bomb scare. The accused were all discharged, Probas Chunder Dey, one of the men, discharged in the Alipore Bomb case being among the number.

THE MYMENSINGH BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The appeal of Moulvi Afsaruddin, Deputy Magistrate at Mymensingh, convicted of bribery will be heard by the Chief Justice and Justice Mookerji on Wednesday.

SIR HENRY McMAHON.

Departure on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 31.

Colonel Archer, C.I.E., returned to Quetta this morning, from leave at Home, to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, during the absence of Sir Henry McMahon, who leaves Quetta for Home on June 2 on three months' leave.

RAIN IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 31.

Slight rain, due to thunderstorms, fell in every district of these provinces during the week ending 22nd May.

The famine returns show a total of 37,011 persons on relief works.

RAIN IN QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 31.

Rain fell here this afternoon accompanied by thunder.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Mail and Passenger Trains Running.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The Madras Railway strike continues and no men have yet returned to duty, but the South Indian Railway are arranging to run extra passenger trains between Jolarpet and Madras; and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Management report that they hope to have all passenger and mail trains running again from to-day.

The passengers detained at Rajahmundry have been brought on to Madras.

There is no fresh news regarding the strike to-day. It is understood that Brooks and the Madras Drivers' Committee wish to address an open-air meeting of the Madras public in the People's Park to-night, to protest against the statements made in some papers, which suggested that the strikers do not know what they want and that their action is unjustifiable.

Passenger trains ran yesterday, to and fro, between here and Mailpatti, Raichur, Cuddapah, Waltair, Bezwada, Arkonam and Ponneri; also between Jolarpet and Bangalore City. It is expected that the same trains will also run to-day.

The pot-sleepers placed across the rails, with the intent to derail the mail which left here for Bombay last Thursday night, is not believed to be the work of strikers. The outrage was committed between Veyasarapandy and Perambore Stations.

LATER.

It is understood that Sir Rashleigh Wynne, President of the Railway Board, is holding himself in readiness to proceed to Madras at any time should developments there render his presence desirable.

MADRAS, MAY 31.

Considerable sympathy is being shown by other lines to the Madras Railway strikers. It is stated that the men of the E. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway have wired offers of monetary assistance, and the men of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have also offered assistance to their comrades. The other lines are being consulted.

POSSIBILITIES OF COMPROMISE.

Remarking that the more important demands of the Drivers have been rejected by the Agent, the "Madras Mail" says:—The Drivers ask for a day's pay as overtime for every additional hundred miles run by them on Mail trains, and wish every hour after the eighth to be reckoned as overtime in the case of mixed and goods trains. That is, they desire to substitute for the trip system a system based on the time worked. It is not easy for laymen to estimate the adequacy of the remuneration at present given to the Drivers, but if, as the Railway authorities declare, it is liberal, we do not see why some change cannot be made in the system on which it is calculated so as to satisfy any reasonable demand of the employees without involving extravagant expenditure.

It is surely possible to adopt a system in which allowance would be made both for the distance and for time, and unless the Drivers are out for something more than a fair wage, a compromise on this burning question ought to be devisable. After all, the object of the Railway authorities in holding out is to avoid overpaying their employees, and so long as that can be secured it is not a matter of the first importance whether time or distance, or both together, form the basis of calculations. With the settlement of this question we firmly believe the strife would come to an end, for some of the lesser grievances are about to be removed and certain of the other demands of the men are such as they will scarcely urge. The Agent is thoroughly justified in declining to pay them their wages for the days during which the Drivers have been on strike. They acted hastily, without making sufficient effort to secure consideration for their grievances, and their action has caused much inconvenience to the public and considerable damage to trade. Their explanations of this precipitate action are inadequate, and a certain number of them seem to have had no clear idea of their motives when they struck work. There one tangible and substantial grievance is that they are detained for long periods without recompense, and on this question, as we have said, a compromise, fair to both parties, should be sought. Further delay in settling this dispute will involve the utmost inconvenience to the public, and if the Railway authorities and their men cannot come to an agreement at once, recourse should be had to arbitration by the Railway Board.

THE JAM SAHEB.

Completely Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, MAY 31.

His Highness the Maharajah Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji, who had a slight attack of cold and fever, has now completely recovered, and Dr. Childe, who attended His Highness, has left for Bombay.

CHOLERA IN HYDERABAD.

Only Six Districts Infected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 31.

Regarding a previous telegram regarding cholera in Hyderabad, it appears that, though giving cause for anxiety, cholera is not in an epidemic form in the Nizam's dominions. Only six districts so far are officially reported as infected. The Nizam's Medical Department is quite able to cope with the outbreak.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND JAPAN.

"Prepared or not, We must be Willing to Fight."

The current number of the "Outlook" (New York), of which Mr. Roosevelt is now associate editor, contains an article from the ex-President's pen on the Japanese immigration question. He declares it is America's duty to wait and see whether Japan succeeds in preventing the immigration of Japanese labourers. If it is not prevented, he says, the United States must protect itself either by treaty or else by legislation. "But," he adds, "it would be doubly incumbent upon us to take such action as provoke the least possible friction and cause the least possible hard feeling."

Mr. Roosevelt goes on to urge that a larger navy is needed to enforce America's rights in the matter, as otherwise the country will be at the mercy of any nation that may wish to disregard her desires to control immigration, to protect the Panama Canal, or indeed, to take any stand upon international honour and righteousness. He conclude: "America would fight whether prepared or not. All that Peace Conferences would do, would be to prevent the country from being successful in a war."

THE Chief Justice, Calcutta, will deliver judgment in the appeal of the Rakhal Chandra Laha, the informer in the Midnapore Case, to-day.

VOLUNTEERS' EFFICIENCY GRANT.

Rules Modified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

It is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the following modifications regarding the qualifications laid down in Army Regulations, India Volume IX, required from volunteers for earning the extra efficiency grant:—

(1) Instructional parades may be undergone either with a volunteer or with a regular unit in camp or in cantonments.

(2) A trained volunteer must in order to be recorded as extra efficient must have attended instructional parades specified below, in addition to fulfilling the requirements prescribed by paragraph 72, and in case of an officer of Mounted Engineer (except Electrical Engineer) or Rifle Volunteers, have qualified in revolver practice during the year in question:—Naval and Artillery Volunteers.—Annual gun practice or when attendance at gun practice is not possible, nine gun instructional parades. Electrical Engineer Volunteers—Twelve technical instructional parades. Railway Engineer Volunteers—Seven technical instructional parades Mounted and Rifle Volunteers.—Attendance at eight instructional parades including three days in camp with volunteer or regular unit or otherwise eleven instructional parades.

(3) Attendance at Volunteer Camps of Exercise, required by paragraph 119, in order to enable a corps to earn the camp grant allotted to it, will in future be inclusive of those who may have, trained with the regular units for a continuous period of not less than five days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay are notified:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut C J Clibbon, R Battery, R H A, per s s "Trafford Hall," on 25th April; Major J P Barnes, 6th Cavalry, per s s "Egypt," on 12th February; Capt T B Eames, Cannaught Rangers, per s s "City of Glasgow," on 25th May; and Lieut G G Scott, Royal Irish Rifles, per s s "Trafford Hall," on 18th October, 1908.

Departures.—Majors W J Stephan West Yorkshire Regt, M J Pick, Royal Irish Fusiliers, W F Armstrong, East Yorkshire Regt, per s s "Salsette," on 25th May; Major R H Haves, Middlesex Regt, per s s "Devanha," on 25th May; Lieut-Genl J Willcocks Staff, per s s "Salsette," on 15th May; Colonel J G Turner, 4th Cavalry, Lieut-Colonel C E Baynes, 32nd Lancers, Lieut E F Norton, R F A, Capt J H Horton, D S O, I M S, 14th Lancers, Colonel L N Herbert, 19th Punjabis, Lieut E St G Kirke, R E, Deraiat Brigade, and Captain H W Cobb, Duke of Wellington's West, Riding Regt, per s s "Salsette," on 29th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capts L Goldie, R H A, J Slaughter, A. S. Corps, per s.s. "City of Glasgow," on 25th May; Lieuts T R Bruce, 14th Hussars, per s s "Salsette," on 28th May; and P L Brocklehurst, Derbyshire Yeomanry, per s s "Assay," on 17th May.

Departures.—Lieut A G M Cole, 43rd R Regt, per s s "Elysia," on 25th May; Brig-Genl J M S Brunker, Insp of Artillery, Major C F Templer, A Remount Dept, Lieut P L Brocklehurst, Derby, I Yeomanry, and Brig-Genl A Wallace, Staff, Jubbulpore, per s s "Salsette," on 29th May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Brigadier-General Tulloch, Commanding the Jhelum Brigade, has four months' leave.

Brigadier-General Angelo is appointed to be a Brigade Commander and Colonel A. F. Hogge to be a Colonel on the Staff.

Colonel C. N. Watts is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad Division.

Captain H. B. Mayne, 64th Company, R. A., is appointed Instructor in Gunnery, R. G. A., Bombay.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captains Murphy, Suffolk Regiment, and Clarke, 30th Punjabis.

The following postings are ordered:—

Captain Spright, 1st Sappers, to the Home Establishment in November next.

Lieutenant Edgar, R. E., from leave, to the Military Works (Quetta) Division.

Captain Head, 82nd Battery, to No. 10, Ammuition Column, Bangalore.

Lieutenant C. F. Hawkins, from Jhansi, to the 82nd Battery, Bellary on promotion.

THE following statement in reference to the "Dreadnoughts" to be laid down by the Government this year appears in the "Times":—It may, perhaps, be of advantage that the position with regard to the gun-mountings for the two "Dreadnoughts" to be laid down in July should be more explicitly stated. We understand that as soon as the Naval Estimates were voted communications with regard to the gun-mountings for these two battleships were made to the two firms who supply the Admiralty with gun-mountings—Messrs. Armstrong and Co., and Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co. These two firms, although they make the gun-mountings independently, supply them, under an arrangement with the Admiralty, at the same price, and therefore for the purposes of the supply of gun-mountings they may practically be considered as one firm. No other firms supply the Admiralty with gun-mountings. The actual battleship programme for the current year is settled—four "Dreadnoughts" will be laid down this year; of that there is no question. The element of doubt exists only in reference to the contingent battleship programme. Consequently, the intimation by the Admiralty to these two firms that the orders for the gun-mountings for the two "Dreadnoughts" to be laid down in July will be forthcoming is tantamount to an authority to them to give the necessary orders for the materials and for the preparation of the plant. They know that they will have to supply the gun-mountings within a certain time, and the fact that the price has yet to be negotiated presents practically no difficulty, since the volume of other business which they transact for the Admiralty is large. It would appear plain, therefore, that it is immaterial whether the actual order for the gun-mountings for these two "Dreadnoughts" has yet been given. It may be assumed that the necessary business foresight has been displayed by these great firms, who have not improbably made progress with the preliminary work for the gun-mountings for the two "Dreadnoughts" to be laid down in November, although tenders for these have not yet been invited. These arguments, of course, would not apply in the case of the hulls of battleships, the tenders for which are invited from a number of firms.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Woods Case.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable letter on the Woods case appears this week, in one of the Service papers under the signature of Dr. Miller Maguire, the well-known Army coach and writer on military history. The letter is an endeavour on the part of the writer to prevent what he terms a "grievous scandal" and "save the nation much humiliation in the eyes of foreign soldiery and society." He declares that no matter who wins the case when it comes on in the Courts, "the Army must suffer" and further ventures to assert that "details of life in the Guards and actions of military chiefs" cannot be submitted to a searching cross-examination in public with any good results. The Army Council would be well advised, the writer considers, not to cross swords with the father of Mr. Woods and his "enormous circle of determined and powerful friends" and that if an amicable agreement could be arrived at, not only would a most lamentable scandal be avoided, but the young ex-Guardsman would also be enabled to devote his great abilities and energy to the service of his country. It is, of course, taken for granted that no satisfactory agreement can be considered possible which does not reinstate Mr. Woods in his former position in the Army. It may be assumed that Dr. Miller Maguire has knowledge of details of this case, which the public has not so far acquired. It appears doubtful if the letter can help the object the writer has in view, which is to obtain the services of some influential people who will persuade the Army Council to adopt his view of the case and avoid the publicity of the law Courts by reinstating young Mr. Woods in the Army and so hush up what in the opinion of Dr. Miller Maguire threatens to be a grave scandal. The case is down for hearing and will come on in due course, unless the military authorities are open to an agreement which will satisfy the opposing parties, which it may be said is highly improbable.

Volunteering in India does not appear to be in the progressive state that circumstances demand. The military authorities are not, as many people imagine, altogether responsible for this—if they are at all. They might perhaps endeavour to obtain suitable headquarters for the Volunteers, as are provided for the Territorials at Home. The provision of comfortable accommodation at the headquarter stations is very necessary and might prove an attraction to those who hang back from joining. Although members at out-stations may be afforded few opprtunities of availing themselves of the conveniences of the headquarter club, there is still some satisfaction to be derived from the possession of one. It is a centre; it is something definite to belong to. It is as necessary for a Volunteer corps as a mess building is for officers in a Regular corps. There are in India none who realise the importance of the Volunteer movement more than does the professional soldier, who would have the Volunteer take the same serious view of it that he does himself. It has been asserted that the Volunteers in India do not always receive that assistance from the local military authorities which they have a right to expect. There can be but very few cases where this occurs as the military authorities all over India are fully impressed with the important part that the Volunteers may be called upon to play and perhaps none more so than Lord Kitchener, who has done much to encourage the movement in India. If Volunteering in India is not progressing as is so expedient it should, the reason is not far to seek. It is surely incumbent on the seniors, in those departments of the State from which Volunteers are as largely recruited to set an example by taking a more active part in Volunteering than they have hitherto. It will be good news for many junior officers who have been disappointed at not getting the Indian Army, on passing out of Sandhurst, to hear that there is still a chance for them, although not serving in British units in India. Formerly, for some unknown reasons, transfer from British units to the Indian Army were restricted to regiments serving in India; in future a limited number of officers serving in units out of India will be eligible for appointment to the Indian Army. This is as it should be, for it was manifestly unfair on an officer that the Indian Army should be closed to him merely because in passing out of Sandhurst he happened to be posted to a regiment not serving in India. It might occur that a cadet owing to illness or an accident or some such bad luck, misses his chance of an appointment to the Indian Army direct on passing out of Sandhurst, his only chance of entering the Indian service in that case is to get appointed to a regiment in India upon which there is alway a run. The competition amongst Sandhurst cadets for appointments to the Indian Army is still very great.

The London District troops competed in most ideal weather last Saturday for the Dewar Trophy and "Daily Telegraph" Cup. In the former competition, the preliminary marching phase was dropped, and a test of powers of observation and appreciation of fire effect substituted in its place. Disappearing figure targets were employed at 200 and 600 yards. The Scottish and 3rd Grenadier Guards showed their superiority in a marked manner during the competition, which resulted in these teams being first and second respectively, the former with 270 and the latter with 260 points. In the competition for the "Telegraph" Cup, the Cavalry, for the first time, beat the Infantry at their own game, the 1st Life Guards taking it off with a score of 198 points, the 2nd Scots Guards following with 180. The march was from Weybridge to Bisley, a distance of eleven miles. The 1st Life Guards and the Irish Guards were leading and marching level for the greater part of the way, but the Infantry proved unable to hold their comrades of the Cavalry who, forging ahead, arrived in first, in excellent form for the shooting which is shown by the results. A procession of upwards of 40 mounted ladies riding two abreast, and apparelled in a handsome brilliant uniform of red, blue and yellow was to be met with last Saturday on the route between the Regents Park Riding School and Notting Hill. They were the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry out for their Saturday march. An ambulance waggon, drawn by a pair of horses with two "yeomen" on the driving seat, brought up the rear. The corps is in no way disconcerted at not receiving official recognition from the Army Council, may be they feel compensated for this, by the amount of attention they receive on the occasion of these public displays. Both the French and German Military authorities have been carring out experiments, the results of which have not been disclosed, in dropping bombs from balloons at high altitudes. We are being constantly reminded of the havoc that may be wrought by this form of warfare, but it would seem that few people understand the difficulty of dropping a bomb from an altitude at which a balloon would be safe from fire from below—anywhere near the spot aimed at except by a fluke. It is beginning to be realised that the dirigible balloon, as a practical and an useful instrument of war, has been much overrated. They are powerless except under the most favourable climatic conditions, and even then owing to the noise of their motors, secrecy of approach is rendered impossible even under the cover of darkness.

A novel and practical illustration of the use of the field telephone was given at Aldershot the other day in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, when a body of infantry were ordered to advance and attack a concealed entrenched position, the only indication of which was the reports of the rifles of the defenders. The trenches were first located by the pom-poms, which, by exploding shell over them indicated their position to the attacking infantry to whom the exact range was then communicated by the field telephone.

HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the China Association at Shanghai, on May 7, the Chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, said:—

Take for instance the most recent bone of contention, the friction arising out of the Hankow-Canton Railway loan negotiations. Can anyone who has the best interests of China at heart say, that in discouraging her from borrowing more foreign money, except under conditions which stipulate that the funds will be applied to the purpose for which they are borrowed, we are not acting the part of real friends? We have seen cases in which part of the money borrowed for re-productive channel, and with this experience in our minds we have tried to urge upon the Chinese Authorities that it is unsound if not dangerous to add indefinitely to their foreign obligations on those lines. Knowing that at current rates of exchange it costs China about Tls.60,000,000,a year to meet her foreign obligations, that under her present fiscal system her revenue is not elastic, that her currency has become disorganized and is in urgent need of measures calculated to restore it to a sound basis, it is no act of true friendship to China to make it easy for her to borrow money on a large scale, under conditions which encourage her to add to her liabilities with producing corresponding assets. We believe that China has ample resources to meet all her obligations, and far more than all her present indebtedness, but unless salutary reforms are seriously taken in hand a time may arise in which this country may find itself confronted with financial troubles—perhaps at some great national crisis, when all her resources and strength would be wanted. The contention that it is interfering with China's "sovereign rights" to hypothecate loans for special purposes seems to us to be quite misleading. No British financier has the slightest desire to interfere with China's "sovereign rights;" in the absence of constitutional Government as understood in Western countries he looks upon the loan agreement as a substitute for a Chinese Act of Parliament, under which the purposes for which loans are negotiated are specifically laid down, he expects these conditions to be adhered to. There are two policies, one to lend China as much money as she likes to borrow, and care nothing about what becomes of it, the other to lend for definite specific purposes, under agreements that the funds will be spent only for these purposes. We fear that with the divided control which prevails in China the first policy may lead to financial trouble,—that financial trouble means political trouble, which in turn would mean for China an attitude of "on the knee." The second policy will enable her to develop and add to her resources, will strengthen her credit and help her to stand erect and firm in times of trouble. Amongst the various questions to which the Committee have called attention repeatedly this year, greater stress has been laid on currency reform than any other, because we are convinced that in depreciation of copper cash, the currency of the millions, and in the uncontrolled issue of Bank notes, lie the seeds of trouble; we have not been alarmists, but we have felt it to be our duty as representing British commercial interests in the Far East, to impress upon the higher Authorities the necessity of warning China against the further development of unsound financial methods, which, if unchecked must bring about a financial crisis sooner or later.

We have had interviews with high Chinese Officials both here and at Peking who tell us that the present system is but a temporary expedient, and that the whole question is under consideration of the Chinese Government.

Now we quite appreciate the difficulties which surround this question, and if China has men of sufficient experience in financial matters to inaugurate a new system on a sound basis, it would be better, that she should undertake the task herself But if Chinese experts of ability and the necessary experience, are not available, in view of the fact that errors and mistakes in financial affairs are apt to prove extremely costly, we think it would be wiser policy for China to engage the services of at least one foreign expert, whose experience and advice might prove to be invaluable.

There need be no question of establishing a financial department under foreign control; but it is essential that there should be central control on a sound basis which will command the confidence of the Country.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE RHINOCEROS.

"Bwana Tumbo's" Forty-fifth Kill.

ACCORDING to cablegrams from Nairobi, in British East Africa, Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly owes his life to his coolness and unerring aim, which combination brought death to a huge bull rhinoceros that was furiously charging the former President. Mr. Roosevelt fired a bullet into the rhinoceros's brain when it was fourteen paces from him and rushing forward like a wild engine. The bullet was fatal, but so fierce was the dash of the giant rhino, that it plunged on almost to the feet of Mr. Roosevelt before toppling over dead.

This rhinoceros was encountered while the party was making a short hunting trip from camp. The natives beaters had made a wide flanking movement, and a warning signal soon told the hunters to be on the alert. Within a few moments the stalked animal gave its own warning, and, with furious snorts, broke through the underbrush, electrifying Mr. Roosevelt, who expected the quarry to be his sixth lion. The rhinoceros came out into a clearing at a point about 100 yards from Mr. Roosevelt, and immediately charged upon the party.

Realising the danger that beset "Bwana Tumbo" (the strong fat man), as the natives have christened the former President, others in the party were on the point of firing, but Mr. Roosevelt held them in check, while he stepped immediately in the path of the on-coming infuriated beast. With wonderful coolness, such as no African hunter has ever exceeded, Mr. Roosevelt took deliberate aim and fired. He waited until a second shot would have been impossible, but a second shot was not necessary, as the first had pierced the animal's brain.

It was "Bwana Tumbo's" forty-fifth kill, and, says the cablegram, "he rejoiced like a schoolboy."

NOTES ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN SHANGHAI.

With reference to the wireless telegraphic apparatus that has been installed in the Palace Hotel and the protest lodged by the Taotai with the British Consul-General against the installation, it is stated in Chinese reports that the latter has now referred the question to the British Minister in Peking for instructions.

A GERMAN COLLEGE.

A Shantung dispatch to the local vernacular papers states that with regard to the College which, it has been proposed, should be opened in Shantung by the Germans, it is decided to give most attention to law and political sciences, as these are most needed, for no political or law schools are allowed to be opened by private persons under the Educational Regulations enforced by the Ministry of Education. Mining and Navigation will also be taught in the institution and only students who have graduated from an elementary school will be admitted. Towards the cost of building, which is estimated at dols.170,000 the Chinese Government contributes dols. 20,000. It will also contribute dols.20,000 for annual expenses which are about dols.37,000. Operations have been begun for the buildings of the College.

THE EMPEROR'S EDUCATION.

According to a Chinese report the Prince Regent has decided that the youthful Emperor should begin his education next year. His Highness recently granted an audience at which he ordered Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung to draw up the course for the Emperor's education. H. C. Chang deems the matter of utmost importance and will ask to be allowed ample time for the task, so as to enable him to draft the course with care before submitting it for Imperial approval.

ANTI-OPIUM MEASURES.

It is stated that at a recent meeting in reference to anti-opium measures, Prince Kung, the Anti-Opium Commissioner, proposed to add to the severity of the Opium Prohibition Laws next year. All officials who smoke opium should be cashiered of their rank. They will then be on the same footing as the common people and if they should not break off the opium habit, they should later, be liable, as other opium smokers, to be classed as outcasts and to be deprived of all citizen rights and privileges.

CHINESE NATURALIZATION CODE.

Under the proposed Chinese Naturalization Code, it is provided that Chinese may be naturalized foreign subjects and vice versa. Intermarriages between Chinese and foreign subjects are also allowed. It is laid down that undertakings of voluntary consent must be made in all cases and must be placed on record with the Chinese Government.

THE TUNGKUANSHAN AFFAIR.

With regard to the above question, which has been a bone of contention for over three years, native reports state that it has been resolved by the Anhui people and gentry that unless Sir John Lister Kaye will agree to yield in the matter and settle it in an amicable way, a boycott should be instituted against the British, in the same way as the Japanese boycott was carried out in the South over the Tatsu Maru case.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

With reference to the impeachment of the Shanghai Taotai, which has been referred to Viceroy Tuan Fang at Nanking for inquiry the Viceroy has now directed the Provincial Treasurer to make the investigation and report to him.

A CHINESE-MONGOLIAN BANK.

It is stated by a Chinese local contemporary that some Chinese merchants have subscribed Tls.5,000,000 of capital and propose to open a Chinese-Mongolia Bank at Taonanfu, Manchuria, for the remittance of duties on hides and cattle from Mongolia. At their request the Viceroy of Manchuria has brought the matter to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, which has thought it advisable to order that the bank should be registered, according to regulations, with the Ministry of Finance.

CHINESE TEA.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has recently received a telegram from Lord Li Ching-fang, Minister to the Court of St. James, stating that since last year the consumption of Chinese tea in England has been growing, and if attempts be made to improve the preparation, the trade should improve to considerable extent.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

The Prince Regent lately pointed out to the Grand Council that it behoved all the Ministries and Offices in Peking to carry out Emperor Teh Tsung's Valedictory Edict by drawing up a programme of the constitutional reform measures to be carried out every year during the next nine years. Up till now, only the Ministry of Education and the Yuchuanpu have presented their programme of yearly reform measures, and his Highness urged that the Council should give orders to the other Ministries concerned to lose no time in submitting the required programme to the Throne.—"N. C. Herald."

HORSE STATUARY.

A writer in the "Asian" from congratulating Lord Roberts on his golden wedding goes off at a tangent to an elaborate criticism of horse statuary as represented in Calcutta. He refers to the beautiful white Arab, Volonel which Lord Roberts was fond of riding and proceeds:—The statue on the Calcutta Red Road is a caricature of Volonel, who never was the coarse, loaded-shouldered brute the sculptor has made him. The sculptor also has done small justice to Lord Roberts, who sat in a saddle like a horseman and not like the stuffed man who rides on the Red Road. We have often thought that it is a pity that the making of equestrian statues is not delegated to artists who have themselves ridden—for then the eye would not be so often offended by the eccentricities of ignorance. The riding man would hang the leg over the saddle as it "had ought to" hang; the subject's breeches, boots and spurs would fit as they ought to fit, and be put on as they ought to be put on, and the other little details of bits, bridles and saddlery would all be in order. . . . . "Apropos" the horses that the illustrious personages who are strewn about the Calcutta maidan bestride, how few of them are there that their owners, who, as a rule, were practical horsemen and good judges, would have thanked you for giving them "in a present," as they say, across the border! Lord Lansdowne, for instance, who, like most Irishmen, knew a good one when he saw it, and usually rode one, would not have been seen on the common-looking thing that they make him ride on the Calcutta Red Road. He faces the effigy of poor Volonel. Lord Lansdowne's horse is a real badlegged one, his head and neck are badly set on and he would never be a good ride with the bad shoulders and bad quarters he has on him. Another good horseman, and another Irishman by the same token—whom the sculptor has condemned to ride a real bad horse, is the ever-to-be-lamented Lord Mayo. Lord Mayo was one of the best heavy weights to hounds, or after a pig that ever sat in a saddle, and we fancy we see him paying money for the mis-shapen horse that he bestrides on that pedestal. It looks lonely without a baker's cart or a furniture van. The Outram horse is another. Poetic license in horse statuary is out of place! It goes down possibly with the unlettered so far as horse-flesh is concerned; but it jars on the man who knows a horse from a cow! General Outram also, it will be noted, by those who carefully look at the statue, could never possibly get out of his boots; they are "cut in" at the ankle and they must have been built on him!! Sir John Woodburn's horse is probably the best that there is in this curious collection of the mis-shapen. He again, however, is very ordinary, a heavy characterless thing that would not be passed as a hack or charger by any one who knew anything about it. Lord Napier's so called Arab is more like an Okapi, that weird beast, half zebra and the rest giraffe, unearthed from Darkest Africa not so long ago.

THE names of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar of the High Court and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, are being discussed in connection with the probable nomination of an Indian Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

In the polo tournament here, this afternoon, Patiala beat Lord Kitchener's Staff by five goals to two, and the 17th Lancers beat the 10th Hussars by five goals to four.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Gas Company's Social Club, a successful Sport Meeting was held before a large crowd of spectators at the Club's Tennis Ground at Chinchpokli. Mr. A. R. Burch, the Company's Engineer and General Manager and Mr. A. E. Cromarty, officiated as Judges, Mr. W. T. Lane, acted as starter, and Messrs. Challice and Murray as Stewards. The prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs. W. T. Lane. From a total of 301 entries received, 252 competitors turned out. Results:—

1. Tug-of-War (workmen), 1 Stokers, 2 Outdoor Fitters.
2. Sack Race (workmen), 1 Alvaraze, 2 Hurry Rusba.
3. Tub Race (workmen), 1 Hurry Rusba, 2 Amajee Sakharam.
4. Potato Race (workmen), 1 Succaram Rama, 2 Annajee Sakharam.
5. Greasy Pole (climbing) (workmen), 1 Budhoo, 2 Gopal Ganesh.
6. Sepoy's Letter Race, 1 Toocaram Sajoon, 2 Harri Dalcoo.
7. Children's Potato Race, 1 J. deSouza, 2 W. Challice.
8. Needle Race for Members, 1 C. J. Lobo and Miss A. Souza, 2 W. R. Challice and Miss M. de Souza.
9. Long Jump, 1 Ramrao Krishna, 16' 2"
10. High Jump, 1 C. J. Lobo, 4' 4"
11. Egg and Spoon Race, 1 C. J. Lobo, 2 A. Peegrade.
12. Tug-of-War.—Fort Office vs. Works Office for Club Challenge Shield. This event was won by the Fort Office.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1909.

The Poona Young Cricketers' Club.

Sunday, 6th June—Opening Match, Home ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 12th June—New English School, Home ground, 2 p. m.
Sunday, 13th June—Native Institution, Home Ground 12 noon.
Saturday, 19th June—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Home ground, 2 p. m.
Sunday, 20th June—Fergusson College, Home ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 26th June—Poona High School, Home ground, 2 p. m.
Sunday, 27th June—Deccan College, Out ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 3rd July—Panch Howd Mission, Home ground, 2 p. m.
Sunday, 4th July—Telugu Cricket Club, Home ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 10th July—
Sunday, 11th July—College of Science, Home ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 17th July—New English School (Return), Home ground, 1 p. m.
Sunday, 18th July—Deccan College (Return), Home ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 24th July—
Sunday, 25th July—Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, Out ground, 11-30 a. m.
Thursday, 29th July—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya (Return), Home ground, 1 p. m.
Saturday, 31st July—Poona Volunteers, Out ground 1 p. m.
Sunday, 1st August—College of Agriculture, Home ground, 12 noon.
Thursday, 5th August—Poona Gymkhana, Out ground, 11-30 a. m.
Saturday, 7th August—Northamptonshire Regiment, Out ground, 1 p. m.
Sunday, 8th August—Fergusson College (Return), Out ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 14th August—College of Science, Home ground, 1 p. m.
Sunday, 15th August—Deccan Gymkhana, Home ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 21st August—College of Agriculture (Return), Home ground, 12th noon.
Sunday, 22nd August—Telugu Cricket Club (Return), Home ground, 12 noon.
Saturday, 28th August—
Sunday, 29th August—Parsee Gymkhana, Poona, Out ground, 12 noon.

Bombay Improvement Trust.

Saturday, 5th June—Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., B. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 12th June—The Bombay Municipality, B. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 19th June—L. The Eastern Telegraph, B. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 26th June—L. Grindlay Groom, B. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 3rd July—L. Govt. Tel. Rec. Club, G. T. R. ground.
Saturday, 10th July—L. H. M.'s Customs, Customs ground.
Saturday, 17th July—L. R. I. M. Dockyard, B. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 24th July—Spare day for League Matches.
Saturday, 31st July—Spare day for League Matches.
Saturday, 7th August—L. The Eastern Telegraph, B. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 14th August—L. Grindlay Groom, B. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 21st August—L. Govt. Tel. Rec. Club, E. I. T. ground.
Saturday, 28th August—L. H. M.'s Customs, B. I. T. ground.
Monday, 30th August—The Bombay Gymkhana (Reserves).
Saturday, 4th Sept.—L. R. I. M. Dockyard, B. I. M. E. ground.
Saturday, 11th Sept.—Spare day for League Matches.
Monday, 13th Sept.—H. M's Mint, B. I. T. ground.
Friday, 17th Sept.—
Saturday, 18th Sept.—Spare day for League Matches.
Saturday, 25th Sept.—Standard Oil Co.

Matches marked L are League Matches. All Matches commence at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) B. I. Trust Ground is on the Marine Lines Maidan opposite the "Queen's Statue."

MAHOMEDAN BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Ameer Ali presided at a social meeting of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Association on May 12, when a paper on "The Ideal of Brotherhood and Equality in Islam" was read by Professor T. W. Arnold, who was recently appointed the first Educational Adviser to Indian students. Mr. Arnold said that the ideal of brotherhood of believers inculcated by the Prophet was bitterly resented by the heathen Arabs as alien to all their traditions and conceptions. He traced the history of the efforts made by the Arab aristocracy to keep foreign converts in a position of inferiority, and to reduce them to dependence and subjection. Had they succeeded Mahomedan history would have been immeasurably different, and Islam would never have won so many adherents from so many of the races of the world. The measure of success attained by the ideal had been truly marvellous. Islam had created in the world a brotherhood of believers into which all and any might enter by the acceptance of the faith, without distinction of colour or race, of high birth or low descent. Wherever the Moslem found himself, in Cairo, Calcutta, or Canton, or in the Christian capitals of London and New York, he was sure of an open-hearted welcome and a kind reception from his co-religionists. In the course of the discussion Mr. Ameer Ali said that, while social distinctions were necessarily observed, Islam repudiated anything in the nature of caste, as that word was understood in India, although in recent discussions this had been alleged. There were no divisions of the Moslem peoples into caste compartments of varying status; Moslems of all ranks could stand side by side in worship at the mosque, and there was nothing in their law or practices which had any resemblance to the idea of contamination from the touch or presence of the low caste such as was enjoined in the Code of Manu and followed by the Hindoos.

CRICKET AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

The Transition of the National Game.

Some sixty years ago, writes Mr. W. E. W Collins in the "Manchester Guardian," at an epoch when the old underhand bowling had just died a natural death, when the tall hat and braces had ceased to be essential parts of a cricketer's attire and the wearing of pads was regarded with suspicion—cricket as it was played in its birth-place, the village green, simply bubbled over with hilarity "Capital fun; lots of beer—hogsheads; rounds of beef—bullocks; mustard—cart loads; glorious day," &c. Such, making due allowance for Mr. Jingle's descriptive powers, was the atmosphere of the country match. Fun reigned fast and furious spectators and players were equally determined to enjoy themselves. Some of the latter, doubtless were as keen as the modern cricketer is to-day, arriving on the ground with every hope of distinguishing themselves, but resolved in any case to make the most of a holiday. Cricket to them was a game only, and happen what might there was no need to assume a care-worn air. I shall decline to believe that the "enthusiastic Struggles" slept one whit the worse for his failure to break through Dumkin's defence, or that Podder confused his cricket triumphs with his views on property. To cricketers of that date business was business, and cricket a pastime, a game to be played with delight at the time, but in no way to be accounted as among the serious purposes of life.

THE INFLUENCE OF W. G. GRACE.

Time passed on, and the period between 65 and 85 may be regarded as a transitional stage in the history of cricket. For a change was stealing over the spirit of the game, a change for which Mr. W. G. Grace was primarily if innocently responsible. By attracting abnormal attention to cricket he invested it with a new aspect. He found it a game pure and simple, he left it in a fair way towards becoming a serious business. If Mr. Grace was a surgeon by profession, he will be remembered as a great maker of runs rather than as a great setter of bones. But he would be a captious critic indeed who found fault with the cricket played in those twenty years by Grace and his compeers. If bowling had not attained the present standard of precision, the batting of the crack amateurs left little to be desired in the way of brilliancy and from the spectators' point of view the transitional period was the brightest in the history of the game. If Grace stood a head and shoulders above his fellows other great batsmen hailing from Eton, Harrow, and Rugby worthily upheld the claims of the public schools to be considered the nurseries of amateur cricket. Amateurs these of the purest type, who never allowed their pastime to interfere with the serious business of life. And yet to quote Serjeant Buzfuz, "the train was laid, the mine was preparing, the sapper and miner was at work." For people were beginning to realise that unforeseen possibilities both of fame and fortune were involved in the successful pursuit of a game. If one gentleman could make cricket, season after season, his ostensible profession, why not another? By insensible degrees that which had been a summer pastime was developing into a serious pursuit, and it was felt that an established reputation as a cricketer might be utilised to secure a sort of business connection. And with this thought the doom of first-class cricket as regarded in the light of a pastime was sealed. Henceforth the affair must be run on business lines; the co-operation of the best possible experts must be secured; the tastes of the public, the eventual paymaster, must be consulted; and if the public clamoured for more runs, more runs must be forthcoming. There followed the doctoring of wickets, implying the elimination, so far as possible, of chance really the tutelary goddess of the game; the narrowing of boundaries; the importation of cricketers from afar; and the apotheosis of the successful performer.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

With the introduction of the "International match" our English cricket shed yet more of its pristine vivacity and real attractiveness. If our earlier invaders from Australia taught us useful lessons in the matters of bowling and fielding, the tactics of later teams were responsible for the introduction of a wearisome style of batting. Time is apparently a cheap commodity in Australia, and men accustomed to "play out" a big match with a cheery indifference to the passing hours did not lend themselves readily to our three days' system. Not on all counts to be commended was the old wintie-or-wrangle system occasionally adopted by a rustic side. Yet it was infinitely more exhilarating in its results than this modern wintie-or-dawdle process, which, originally imported from Australia, now clogs the wheels of English first-class cricket. Yet it is uncharitable to suggest that the international match might be materially enlivened if it was understood beforehand that in the event of a "draw" all gate-money would be refunded?

TOO MUCH SERIOUSNESS.

Again, when cricket becomes a matter of business rather than of pastime the first-class cricketer is apt to take himself and his performances too seriously. An older man, and longer, in office than of yore—short bounderies and long intervals let down old age very lightly—he is weighted with an undue sense of responsibility. Knowing that his performances are widely advertised and that he is a public character, he is nervous of losing caste if he falls short of his reputation. And so his methods are leisurely, his patience proverbial, and he plays on the principle that everything comes to him who waits. To the genuine professional who adopts these tactics some sympathy may be extended, as for a man to whom relegation to the background implies a loss of means of livelihood. But to the true amateur retirement from first-class cricket is, if he is wise enough so to regard it emancipation from a form of public servitude. "I have enjoyed this match," said a great cricketer one day at Woolwich. "One has not had to be always thinking about playing the game." Evidently he regarded cricket at Woolwich in the light of a recreation the cricket which he played at Lord's as a serious business. To other first-class cricketers matches played by the I. Zingari or Free Foresters possibly appeals much in the same light as a humble puppy appeals to the serious whist player. Still where the bumble-puppy cricket is an exhilarating game, the other type is by comparison too often as dull as ditch water. Do the players themselves really enjoy an international match? About as much, judging from their faces, as a schoolboy enjoys a visit to the dentist. And the spectators? Well, the man who pretended that he enjoyed watching the first day's play at Lord's in 1905 is worthy to be put in the same category as Mark Tapley or Ananias.

A MONEY GRUBBING ELEMENT.

In fact, there is far too much of the money grubbing element in first-class cricket to-day and too much fuss made about both "ashes" and "county championship." If cricket is a game only let us see it played in the proper spirit of a game, apart from an exaggerated sense of responsibility on the part of the performers. An Australian victory will not create a panic on the Stock Exchange. The transference of the County Championship from Yorkshire to Northants would not necessarily involve German invasion or a social revolution.

ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISE.

Germany Envious of England.

The "Tageblatt" publishes a somewhat pessimistic view of the prospects of the electrical industry in Germany. It is pointed out that the German electrical industry is technically and scientifically ahead of that of other countries, but that there are insufficient orders to yield adequate returns for the vast capital invested in enterprises of this kind.

Considerable disappointment is felt among those interested in the electrical industry, that electrical railways have developed so slowly in this country. It is pointed out that England, by constructing a high speed electrical railway from London to Brighton, will thus outstrip Germany in the race for supremacy in regard to the exploitation of electricity for purposes of passenger traffic. In Germany the Government themselves will not undertake the responsibility of constructing electrical railways, nor will they give concessions to private syndicates for this purpose, fearing the competition of such railways with the existing State lines.

There is also a serious dearth of orders from foreign countries. "The position of the electrical industry," concludes this review, "is not only sad, but there are no signs of any possible improvement in the near future."

IN LIGHTER VIEW.

SUCH A MEAN TRICK.

Mabel (at the football match)—"Oh, George, why do they all jump on that poor fellow?"

George—"Don't you see? He's got the ball."

"Oh, I see. They have got to get back so that they can go on with the game. How mean of him to try to steal it."

A SMART RETORT.

A Dublin magistrate, whose name was Porter, on sentencing a man to a month's hard labour for drunkenness and wife-beating finished with the remark:—

"Now I think you'll curse the whisky!"

The culprit promptly replied—

"Ay, bedad, I will, your honour, and Porther too!"

IN, NOT OUT.

An Irishman at a fair got poked in the eye with a stick and took proceedings against the offender.

Said the magistrate.—

"Come now, you don't really believe he meant to put your eye out."

"Faith you're right this time," said Pat, "for I believe he tried to put it farther in"

AN ASTONISHED ANGLER.

An angler was trying the water near a lunatic asylum, when he espied a strange object floating down the river. As it neared him he saw, to his great astonishment, that it was a man, nearly submerged beneath the water.

"Hi!" he shouted, "what are you doing there?"

"Sh-s-sh!" came the reply, "don't touch me. I'm a submarine."

THE SOLUTION.

She did not love him—she, the proud daughter of a merchant prince.

Yet her heart was tender, and she know that to be happy was to love.

He had been coming to the house every day for four years, and she was always glad to see him, and many, many times she had run joyfully to the door to meet him.

The human heart knoweth its own mystery.

He was the postman, and he had a wife and eight children.

NOT ON 'CHANGE.

"Algernon is interesting," said the stock-broker's daughter.

"What does he talk about?" enquired her father.

"Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakesperean quotations.

"Young woman," said the financier sternly, "don't you let him deceive you. Don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There isn't any such stock on the market. I ought to know, I've been on the Exchange long enough."

THREE WAYS OF SHOOTING.

A sergeant at the butts watching two recruits who repeatedly failed to hit the target. The sergeant, although not a good shot himself, said he would show them the way to shoot.

He fired, but missed, and, turning to one of the recruits, said "That's the way you shoot."

Firing again, he missed, and turning to the second recruit said, That's the way you shoot."

The third time he managed to get "a bull," and raising himself from the ground he calmly remarked, "And that's the way I shoot."

ABANDONED.

The Western Alley Hornets had challenged the Backyard Cadgers to a football match, and for some time prior to the match the excitement ran high.

What the result would have been the world will never know, for on the morning of the fateful Saturday the B.C.F.C. secretary received the following:—

"Der Mister Secrattery, it ain't as if we ad gawn an got the bloomin funk, cause we ain't. We ain't not half, I don't think. But the match can't come off, cos this ere corporation's got the road up.—Bill Hacks, hon. sec, W.A.H.F.C.

NATURALLY THEY WON.

When the rather undersized man, appointed as a referee in a footoall match, arrived in the village, he made his way to the home club's headquarters, and appeared to find considerable amusement in the way the team for the day's match was set out on the bill hanging to the notice board.

"Got something funny there, eh? queried the landlord.

"Rather an amusing mistake in the spelling smiled the referee. "They've got Thrumper down as in 'gaol' instead of 'goal.' Rather rough on Thrumper"

"'Tis rough on Thrumper," agreed the landlord, "cos that's where 'e' appens to be. He got five days for bashin' the chap as refereed in last week's match, but 'e'll be out this afternoon, so I shouldn't advise you to be too hard on our chaps.

He wasn't, and the home team, with the aid of the referee, won easily.

REBELLIOUS SCHOOLBOY'S PROTEST.

Two boys who managed to be rather unruly in school, so exasperated their teacher that she ordered them to remain after hours and write their names a hundred times.

They plunged into the task. Some five minutes later one of them grew uneasy and began watching his companion in disgrace.

Suddenly the watcher burst out with despair, between his sobs, and said to the teacher.

"Tain't fair, mum; his name's Bush, and mine's Schluttermeyer."

BETTER THAN MEDICINE.

Physician—"Do you feel any better to-day, Mr Squeemer?"

Patient—"Oh ever so much better."

"I thought my prescription would bring you round."

"Yes, that's what did it. I took it to the chemist's first. They couldn't make anything out of it for a while, but finally they noticed that it was something like the signs they have on tea-chests. So I went to the grocer's and showed it to him. He read it off at once and put up a quarter of a pound of tea. I took a cup of it, and I was all right in less than half an hour."

A PRECOCIOUS BOY.

When Sir Edward Elgar, the famous musician was a boy, he was noted for his precocity. As a rule he was silent but when he did speak it was usually to say, something either witty or profound.

One day an amateur musician named Spark played a piece of his own composing at the house of young Elgar's father, and everyone was loud in praising it except the future knight.

"And what does little Edward think of it?" asked someone.

"I think that if you puff a 'spark' too much you will blow it out," was the unlooked-for and crushing reply.

JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.

The following little story of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer illustrates his love for children. One day a little boy paid a visit to the great philosopher's library. After a long and patient perusal of the titles of the works that lined the shelves, the little chap walked up to Spencer, and asked, in a grieved sort of way, "Haven't you got a 'Jack the Giant-Killer?'" The philosopher regretted to say that in all his immense library he had not a copy. The child looked at him in a pitying way, and silently left the room. The next morning he walked in with a couple of pennies tightly clasped in his chubby fist, and laying them down, told the philosopher "that he could now buy a 'Jack the Giant-Killer' of his own."

THERE WAS MORE LANGUAGE.

There was serious trouble at Pthomas's last week. Pthomas had arranged with De Smythe to go for a cycle spin on Saturday. Friday came—and a puncture.

On Friday night Pthomas set to work. He used three basinfuls of water and a quantity of language yet, without success.

At last he went to bed, worn out in speech, in mind, in body, and in temper.

Next morning his wife greeted him with wreaths of smiles.

"You know that puncture you were trying to find last night?" she said.

"Yes," he cried eagerly.

"Well, dear, I noticed how disappointed you were at not finding it, so I got a pin and made one for you."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

The Japanese Exhibition to be held at Shepherd's Bush next year is now a definitely settled matter, and preparations for it are being made in England as well as in Japan. It will be a unique exhibition, the like of which has never been held either in England or in any other part of the world outside the Japanese Empire. It will be the most extensive Japan has ever undertaken abroad, and, in view of its official character, the exhibition cannot fail to be important and instructive. Both the Government and the people of Japan are keenly interested in the project, and the Imperial Diet has sanctioned a grant of 1,800,000 yen in its favour. A special bureau dealing with the affairs of this exhibition has been organised in the Government at Tokio. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is appointed president, Baron Masanao Matsudaira, vice-president and Mr. Hikojiro Wada, who was recently in London, the commissioner-general. As to the exact details of the exhibition it is as yet premature to make a definite statement, as in many respects they are still undecided. It is, however certain that there will be a strong representation of Japan's products and manufactures, as well as of her arts, and a portrayal of the ancient and feudal Japan as well as of the empire of to-day. The space acquired for the exhibition exceeds that devoted to the Franco-British Exhibition of last year. A special feature of the exhibition will be the Japanese gardens. The fact that England is in close sympathy with the project is shown by the fact that many eminent people have already consented to serve on the committee and in other capacities for the exhibition. Prince Arthur of Connought, who recently headed the Garter Mission to Japan, has accepted the honorary presidency, of the exhibition. Among those who have already indentified themselves with the exhibition are the following:—Lord Alington, Lord Avebury, Lord Barnard, Lord Belper, Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, Lord Blyth, Major-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore Lord Clinton, Sir John Cockburn, Lord Curzon, Lord Craven, Lord Dufferin and Ava, Lord Derby Lord Darmouth, Lord Denbigh, Field Marshal, Lord Grenfell, Lord Grimthorpe, Sir Ian Hamilton, Lord Jersey, Lord Kintore, Lord Kinnoull, Lord Kinnaird, the Duke of Leeds, Lord Lamington, Lord Monkswell, Lord Northampton, Lord Northbrook, Lord Plymouth, Lord Redesdale, Lord Stamford, Lord Savile, Lord Suffield, Lord Strathcona, Lord Saltoun, Lord Stalybridge, Lord Swaythling, Lord Saye and Sele, Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, Lord Selby, Lord Tweeddale, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Lord Warwick, Lord Weardale, Lord Waldegrave, and Lord Wenlock.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The Opening Day.

The first public performance of the thirtieth annual Royal Naval and Military Tournament began at Olympia at three o'clock yesterday with the naval field-gun inter-port competition. After a display by the Naval Brigade, two guns, manned in this case by crews from the 'Vivid' (A team and B team), entered the arena, which had been prepared with obstacles which must be crossed before the firing point can be reached. The first obstacle represents a 12-ft chasm, the second a 5-ft wall. At the whistle command the crews circle their pieces round the arena at the double. Then they reach the chasm which is too broad to enable the guns and limbers to be "man-handled" across with safety. The pieces are therefore dismantled, and are handed over piece-meal, to be reassembled on the opposite side. As it is a competition, and the "handy men" are consequently working against time, the excitement is tense as the gun of 8 cwt. is levered across the obstacles. The adventures at the wall are even more fascinating, since much of the impediments, such as the limber are rushed over whole. In this case the 'Vivid' B crew won amid great applause in 2 min. 56 sec. 'Vivid' A crew was leading at the chasm, but one bluejacket fell in and was disqualified. This loss of one man was worth the 6 sec. the crew lost by.

In a less terrific but more intricate form the Army Service Corps competition is much of the same kind as the naval inter-port display.

The next "turn" was a double musical ride by the Royal Horse Guards, a most graceful and effective manœuvre, which showed the perfect training of the horses. The final figure was a sort of Swedish dance, when the right files made their horses lie down while the left files circled round them.

OFFICERS' HORSE SHOW JUMPING COMPETITION.

The officers' horse show jumping competition is a new feature of the Tournament. This event is over and above the usual officers' riding and jumping competition, for which one day during the Tournament has always been arranged. The jumps were as follows:—(1) Bush, 4 ft. high; (2) triple bars on separate trestels, highest 4ft. 6in.; (3) sleepers 4ft. 6in. high, with movable tops; (4) Sussex gate, 4 ft. 6 in. high; (5) bars, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 8 ft. wide, angle 45°; (6) push-over gate, 12 ft. wide, hanging on two posts, 3 ft. high in centre, rising to 4 ft. at each end; (7) "in and out." The bank was not included this year.

There were only four starters for this event, and in each case the horses seemed shy of the unexpected scene around the arena. The "in and out," in the centre of the arena, brought about a nasty accident. Capt. H. Wake, D. S. O., King's Royal Rifle Corps, after one refusal, tried to pop his horse over the "in and out." The animal tried to run out, jumped crooked, and landed on the rails enclosing the jump. This brought it down badly, and Capt. Wake suffered a concussion of the brain. He was examined by Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Bateson, the principal medical officer, who was on the spot, and was carried off the field unconscious. He has since been sent to Millbank Hospital, but it is hoped that his hurts are not of a grave nature.

The other events in the programme were:—Riding and jumping by half-sections from the 21st Lancers, Forty-first Brigade Royal Field Art, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Army Service Corps, Aldershot, a wonderful display of exercises based on the Swedish system of physical training by a class from the Royal Naval School of Physical Training at Portsmouth, and a splendid tug-of-war between the 3rd Leinster Regt. and the Army Service Corps, Aldershot, when the former won a great pull by sheer headwork on the part of their captain.

TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO A THEATRE OF WAR.

In the final display the committee have been ambitious. The arena, by the cunning addition of coloured canvases, is transformed into a sandy spit upon the foreshore where a British force proposes to land. At one end of the arena the scenery gives the effect of a sea offing, while at the other a small rivulet crosses the stage. The invaders have already effected a landing upon a small scale, and have "commandeered" sufficient material in a hostile village to bridge the rivulet. Across this bridge arrives a troop of cavalry, several troops of infantry, and a complete camp equipment. In an incredibly short time the "lines" are formed, the horses unsaddled and picketed. Then a camp kitchen, field bakery, and forge are all established, and when the tents are up the arena presents a very fair representation of a military camp under service conditions. Suddenly the centre of the offing scenery is rolled away and the prow of a transport appears. The scene again drops, and from where the writer was sitting the properties and scenery gave the effect that a steamer had entered the arena. This steamer appears to be full of men. A party of blue jackets hurriedly erect a derrick on the forecastle, and immediately begin to sling horses over the side into horse-floats, which, moving on runners, were punted ashore in a most realistic manner.

There is the usual attack upon the encampment, which is repelled, and then the landing proceeds merrily until it is time for the Royal Horse Guards' Band to strike up the National Anthem, with which the performance comes to a close.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held, under the presidency of Lord Reay, on May 11, at the rooms in Albemarle-Street, London.

Sir Ernest Satow, in moving the adoption of the report, said that among the elements of new life in Japan there had arisen in recent years a very excellent school of writers, who were bringing the scientific methods of the West to bear upon historical research.

Sir Richard Temple, in seconding, referred to the deputation to Mr. Runciman last week on the question of preserving the India Museum as a separate entity. He said he believed the ultimate result of the movement for its retention would be the establishment of an enlarged and improved India Museum, of which they would have no reason to be ashamed. (Cheers). But the society and cognate bodies interested must keep the question to the front, and on no account relax their efforts.

Lord Reay, alluding to the same subject, said he hoped that a really satisfactory museum would be established, and that among its new exhibits would be a part of the extraordinarily valuable archæological collection brought from Central Asia by Dr. Stein. It was absurd to send out gentlemen like Dr. Stein to face constant hardship and frequent danger in desolate and inhospitable regions, to applaud their achievements at meetings on their return, and yet to fail to provide suitable accommodation for the deposit of the collections which they brought back with them. (Cheers).

Mr. W. Irvine was elected a vice-president, and Sir H. Mortimer Durand, Mr. Guest, Sir Charles Lyall, Professor A. A. Macdonell, and Mr. Sewell were elected to the council.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Society was held at the Hotel Cecil under the chairmanship of Lord Reay, the president. The large company included the Chinese Minister, the Japanese Ambassador, Sir Robert Hart, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Raymond and Lady West, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James and Lady La Touche, Sir Robert Douglas, Sir W. Beewarner, Sir A. N. Wollaston, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, Sir H. Jerningham, Dr. A. M. Stern, the Hon. Pember Reeves, Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Dr. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Ameer Ali, Dr. Cordingtion, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, and Miss Hughes (secretary).

Sir Robert Hart proposed the toast of "The Society." Lord Reay, in replying, said he wished he could allude in some detail to the labours of the Treasury Committee, over which he presided on the organisation of Oriental studies in London. For some reason he could not tell why, the report of the committee had not been published, although it was signed so long ago as Dec. 21. Sir W Lee-Warner gave the toast of "The Visitors," for whom the Japanese Ambassador responded.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP" pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

How Belgium Averted a Revolution.

An interesting story of Electoral reform in Belgium was told before the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform by the Secretary to the Belgian Senate.

Evidence was given by Senator Count Goblet d'Alviella, Secretary to the Belgian Senate, as to proportional representation in Belgium. He said that the fight for that system in Belgium lasted 35 years, from 1865 to 1900. The idea first arose under the influence of John Stuart Mill's political views. It then took hold among a few theorists, who were laughed at as cranks, and when in 1895 a Conservative member alluded to it in Parliament he was nearly hooted down. In that year Belgium was divided into electoral districts of unequal strength, returning each from one to thirteen members. Whenever the polling did not give an absolute majority a second and final ballot was held, restricted to the candidates who had polled the highest figures. The result was that now and then the majority of seats were captured by a minority of the electorate. That system was responsible for still further evils. As the population increased some of the larger districts came to return as many as 15, and even 13, members and therefore a change in the votes, of a few hundred electors at Brussels or Antwerp could alter the Parliamentary majority and upset the Government.

AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION.

It was, however, only when a third party arose after the franchise had been extended in 1892 that the majority system became quite intolerable. In most of the districts there was no longer an absolute majority, but three minorities, and therefore whether there were coalitions or not it was always the candidate of a minority who was elected by the second ballot, the result lying in the hands of the smallest of the three groups, itself out of the field. Proportional representation thus came to be invoked not only to secure the rights of the minorities, but still more those of the majority.

In 1,900 Belgium was on the verge of a revolution. It was only avoided by the immediate and complete introduction of proportional representation in Parliamentary elections. Everybody acknowledged that the result of that system was fair. It was quite true that independent members had failed to get in, but it was exactly the same in Belgium under the majority system. Such candidates had certainly a much greater chance of being returned under proportional representation than under the majority system. Since the first experiment of proportional representation in Belgium in 1900 public feeling had not changed on the value of the reform.

PLURAL VOTING.

Questions had arisen on three points which did not affect the principle nor the main application of the system. First the Socialists; coming forward as a class party, thought that proportional representation based upon a system of plural voting that such Socialists wanted to get rid of. The second was that the inequality of the electoral districts had revealed discrepancies which stood in the way of fair representation. There was thirdly a growing complaint that the Belgian system gave too much power to the party organisations because it left with the supporters of each list the right to settle the order of precedence between the candidates. That was not a necessary feature of the list system nor even of the double simultaneous vote. The single transferable vote was perfectly compatible with the list system, provided it was applied only to candidates on the same list. The list system did not imply an official recognition of political parties. An individual candidate could come forward and form a list by himself, provided he could find a hundred supporters. The underlying idea was that every elector had a right to choose between the lists in the field and to give a preferential vote to one of its candidates, but only one. The formula was "One man, one vote; one party, one candidate." As to the maintenance of the "majority" system in the provincial elections it was doomed, and would have long ago disappeared if it was not for the difficulty of joining together the small cantons.

SMOOTH WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.

Replying to further questions, the witness said that the Belgian Government had a majority of about twenty on a division, and they found that number sufficient to carry on the Government. When the change was made from the old to the present system the ordinary elector did not find any difficulty whatever in understanding it. The witness did not think that the single transferable vote gave any better chance to the independent candidate than the list system did. He preferred the Belgian list system to the single transferable vote system. Elections under the present Belgian system were conducted with much more order than under the old system, and there were no longer attempts made to break up meetings. The adoption of the system had had the effect of reducing the majority of the party in power. Five elections had taken place under the present list system. In practice the electors rarely used the preference vote on the party list.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GROG-SHOP POLICY.

THE "STATESMAN":—Sir Balchandra Krishna the well-known Bombay physician, testified before the Factory Commission:—"I am fully satisfied that much of the spread of the vice of drinking, which eats into the very vitals of the working-classes, and renders them impoverished and inefficient labourers is largely due to the location of grog-shops in the vicinity of the mills and of the residential quarters of the operatives." If we are to accept this statement, which can easily be fortified by other testimony, it is not the growth of mills but the deliberate supply of drinking facilities which does the mischief. For these facilities the Government of India are directly and wholly responsible. They persist in allowing the location of grog-shops to be determined by officers whose business it is to raise revenue. Naturaly, these officers place the shops where they are most likely to yield a good return. Not only do the circumstances point to the probability that they will do this, but the facts prove that they have actually pursued the course which might be expected. Further, the Government of India decline to give the opinion of those most concerned any binding force. It is notorious that employers dislike to have grog-shops in the vicinity of their mills. There is no evidence that the operatives desire the presence of inducements to over-indulgence. On the contrary, very recently a thousand of the Bombay mill hands signed a petition asking the Commissioner of Police to close the liquor shops during certain festivals. Whose opinion, then, governs the location of these grog-shops? The answer is a sufficient vindication of the policy of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association and especially justifies their insistence on the necessity of separating licensing administration from revenue collection and of giving those most concerned a real voice in the regulation of the liquor traffic.

THE I. M. S. DESPATCH.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The lot of the Medical man turned out in India, when compared with that of his "confrere" at Home is indeed a happy one. Medical education is cheap in this country; so is living generally. A practice has not to be purchased nor an expensive house and establishment rented. Neither has the young practitioner to sit for days or weeks, or months, may be, waiting for patients. On the contrary the paternal Government find him an appointment in the majority of cases, whilst private practice is not denied him; and not content with this, Government now propose that employment shall be found for the man who did not or could not enter the Indian Medical Service, and who preferred setting up on his own account to entering the Subordinate Medical Service. A Service, to be called the Independent Medical Service, as distinct from the Indian Subordinate Medical Services, is to be created on the score of economy, and the independent practitioner is to be elevated thereto in order to develop his independence. The scheme appears to be nothing but an extension of the Indian Medical Service, with the elimination from the extension of the military side of that Service, for the convenience of a few men. From the point of view of encouraging independent practitioners the new scheme will probably be a failure, and they will doubtless view it with suspicion. Indeed, it seems that the working out of its practical details will be beset with such difficulties that it is not all improbable that nothing will come of it all. To encourage the private practitioner, the reservation of a certain number of hospital appointments for private men is what is required, and this can be done at once and without any expenditure. But if the aim of Lord Morley and the Government of India is to find well paid appointments for every man in this country holding a medical qualification the sooner everyone aspires to such qualification the better for themselves.

AN INDEPENDENT MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD":—It is unnecessary to dwell on the great advantages which an independent medical profession confers on the people. It is the duty of Government to foster its growth. This position is admitted by the Government of India. They, however, lay down certain qualifications as regards the working out of the scheme. In the first place they are of the opinion that the advance should be very gradual and tentative. In our opinion the step should have been taken years ago. There is such a thing as effecting reforms a little too late. In various matters such as agricultural and industrial improvement we have observed that the Government should have initated the measures they have now undertaken a decade or two back. We do not know why the scheme should be tentative. Is it seriously urged that there are not men in the country belonging to the independent medical profession who are not qualified to fill these posts? Do the Government think that they are about to make an experiment whose success is dubious? Secondly the Government of India are of the opinion that the advance should be made only as really qualified men became available in India. As a general proposition this is unexceptionable. But who ever suggested a contrary course and advocated that the miscellaneous posts should be given indi

BY THE WAY.

BULK ELECTRICITY FROM THE SUN.

At the Royal Institution, Dr. G. E. Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, has lectured on his recent discovery of mighty magnetic fields in the vicinity of sunspots. Dr. Hale is the leading solar physicist of the day, and his researches with the spectroscope have enabled him to detect not only that the incandescent gases composing sunspots are electrically charged, but that a magnetic field, the result of the rapid rotation of the spots, is set up in their neighbourhood many thousand times greater than the terrestrial horizontal field which sways the compass needle. The erratic behaviour of telegraphic instruments when big sunspots break out in the sun is understandable in the light of this discovery.

LORD LOREBURN'S APPOINTMENTS.

"I hope," said Lord Loreburn, in his speech at the annual dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society, referring to his "vexatious" duty of making appointments, "that I shall never stoop to use the power that is entrusted to me for any purpose lower than the desire to promote the public welfare." This is a hope, remarks the "Law Journal," which a Lord Chancellor is well entitled to express who has added Mr. Justice Neville, Mr. Justice Parker, and Mr. Justice Eve to the Chancery Judges, and Mr. Justice Pickford, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Justice Hamilton to the King's Bench. Lord Loreburn has, indeed (our contemporary adds), exercised his legal patronage, as regards both the High Court and the County Courts, "in a manner worthy of the best traditions of his office."

A GREAT CROP OF COWSLIPS.

Both nightingales and cowslips, which go together in countryside folklore appear this year to be uncommonly plentiful, says a writer in a home daily. In Essex the "meads" are carpeted with the pretty "paigles," as the cowslips are locally called; but the village children can no longer gather them with impunity. They are generally chased away by the gamekeepers, for this is the "egging" season, and outlying nests of pheasants and partridges may be disturbed. The charming flowers, which are still rather a botanical puzzle, play an important part in rural economy. Apart from "cowslips wine" which has escaped the Budget "cowslip pudding" is also a seasonable delicacy.

LORD WALSINGHAM'S COLLECTION.

The "natural history collection," which it is announced Lord Walsingham intends to transfer to the British Museum in the course of next year, consists mainly of his large collection of microlepidopters or small butterflies and moths, undoubtedly the most extensive collection of the kind in the world. Lord Walsingham, according to the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," has for many years devoted his attention to the study of this group of insects, and has acquired specimens from all parts. His cabinet, containing many thousands of specimens, is now at Merton Hall, in Norfolk, but he made it over to the Museum some years ago under a deed of gift, retaining the right to keep it at his home during his lifetime.

COST OF LIVING ABROAD.

It is often said that living in France or Italy is cheaper than at home, but this, Mr. Reynolds-Ball, writing in "Travel and Exploration," states, is a sweeping assertion which requires considerable qualification. As a matter of fact, owing to heavy import duties in France and the vexatious octroi charges, most articles of general consumption, with the exception of fruit and vegetables and milk, are a little dearer in France, while gas and firing cost a good deal more. No doubt it is possible for the Englishman to live as cheaply on French soil as in his own country, but this assumes that he lives as the inhabitants do and copies the economical methods of housekeeping which obtain in France.

WHO LAST SPOKE CORNISH?

Some manuscripts and miscellaneous papers relating to Cornwall recently discovered at Bilbao seems to reopen the question about the last person who spoke Cornish. It had hitherto been generally agreed that the language died with the old Dolly Pentreath who was buried at St. Paul, Penzance, on December 27, 1777. But Dolly must now hide her diminished head, for among the loose papers found at Bilbao there is testimony that William Bodinar, of Mousehole, who died in 1789, used the Cornish tongue when a boy. There also exists evidence that Cornish was spoken far later at St. Buryan, by Ann Wallis, who died about 1844; and Jane Barnicoate, who died so recently as 1857. Cornish can hardly be called a lost language, being virtually a mere softened dialect of Welsh.

LONDON'S ENVOY TO GENEVA.

Dr. A. C. Headlam, the Principal of King's College, who will represent London University in the coming quartercentenary commemoration of John Calvin at Geneva, is the son of the late Canon Headlam, of Whorlton Hall, Durham. Dr. Headlam will be remembered by many Oxonians as a former Fellow of All Souls' College and he was a member of the Common-room during Mr. Gladstone's last memorable visit to Oxford. His activities have, however, been exercised rather in theology than the historical research with which All Soul's is associated. Principal Headlam is not only a leading Anglican theologian, but a clever journalist. He edits the "Church Quarterly Review."

THE SOUTHERN "HEIGHTS."

Brixton and Streatham Hills, mourns a London contemporary, are being rapidly shorn of their rural charms. Within the past few years fair demesnes have been invaded by the builder, and broad acres of sylvan beauty all along the way are swiftly being transformed to rows of dwellings. It is the same with Denmark Hill and Herne Hill, though in this locality there is more of the country remaining than in Brixton and Streatham. The walk over Denmark-hill, down Redpost-hill, through Dulwich, and on to the Crystal Palace, via the steep climb through old Dulwich Woods, where Browning loved to saunter and catch inspiration for his poems, is as delightful as any London has to offer.

AMERICA'S GIANT TELESCOPES.

A couple of years ago Mr. J. D. Hooker, a Californian millionaire, provided 45,000dols. with which to purchase a glass disc, 100 inches in diameter, for a monster reflecting telescope to be erected at the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution on Mount Wilson, California. The difficulties to be surmounted in making so large a disc are very great and the first attempt has been a failure; but Dr. Ritchey the organising optician of the observatory, is now in Europe making arrangements for a second attempt, a French firm having expressed its ability to execute the order. Mount Wilson has already the largest silver-on-glass mirror in existence in the 60-inch reflector recently erected.

THE VANISHED NIGHTINGALES OF VAUXHALL.

The nightingales which nested until ten years ago in Kensington Gardens were killed by the semi-wild cats that camp every summer among the hollow elms, and Londoners who want to hear the Daulian birds with complete certainty must now journey to Kew or Chingford. Our fortunate Early Victorian ancestors went no farther than Vauxhall Gardens for the purpose. The Vauxhall nightingales were always in full song on May and June evenings and the proprietor would assure an inquiring country visitor: "Hear the nightingales, sir? Why, you're bound to hear 'em; we keeps 'em on the premises." This prosaic statement was only too true, according to Frank Buckland, for the music was produced by a human Philomela, paid to sit in a bush and imitate the nightingale when darkness fell.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD.

The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, which celebrated the 400th anniversary of its foundation by a banquet at St. James's Palace was established by Henry VIII. in the year 1509 to act as "the Bodyguard of the Sovereign on all Public and State occasions." Admission to its ranks is considered a very high honour, and is conferred only on officers of distinguished service. The Captain of the Corps (as the principal officer is known) is Lord Denman. He is assisted in his duties by a Lieutenant (Sir Henry Oldham) and a Standard-bearer (Sir Aubone Fife).

THE TWO SERVICES.

The First and Second battleship divisions of the Home Fleet have changed positions, Admiral Sir W. H. May, with the senior division, having relieved at Cromarty Firth Vice-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milnes, which has gone to Scapa Flow. The First, or Eastern Destroyer Flotilla, under Commodore E. F. B. Charlton, has done exceedingly well in the gunlayers' test, the average results being even better than those of last year, which established a record for any destroyer flotilla. The Eastern Flotilla has been congratulated by Sir Wm. May on the good firing, special reference being made to the "Eden" (Lieut. Oliver Stokes), which heads the returns for the boats carrying one 12 cwt. 12-pounder and three 8 cwt. 12-pounder guns. The six best scores for these vessels are as follows, the runs being limited to 55 seconds:—

	Rounds.	Hits.
"Eden"	47	36
"Rother"	41	32
"Exe"	41	31
"Erne"	39	29
"Teviot"	44	29
"Cherwell"	42	29

Destroyers mounting three 12 cwt. 12-pounder guns made the following scores:—

	Rounds.	Hits.
"Cossack"	34	28
"Tartar"	32	24
"Ghurka"	34	22

THE PASSING OF THE 3-POUNDER.

Approval is felt of the decision of the Admiralty to remove the 3-pounder quick-firing guns from the 17 second-class cruisers representing the "Challenger, Highflyer, Arrogant," and "Talbot" classes. This means the surrender of about 100 guns of this calibre, and the action of the authorities is thought to be the prelude to the withdrawal of similar weapons from all vessels in which they form part of the anti-torpedo armament. Apparently it is not intended to replace the 3-pounders but to rely entirely upon the nine 12-pounders mounted in each of the ships affected by the order. The removal of the 3-pounders from the protected and small cruisers referred to will doubtless lead to a prompt demand for the replacement of similar weapons in armoured cruisers of the "Warrior and Duke of Edinburgh" classes, in which they constitute the entire torpedo-repelling armament. It will be difficult to reconcile the decision of the Admiralty to withdraw the 3-pounder weapons from cruisers built ten and twelve years ago, and yet retain them to the number of 24 in each of the "Warrior" group, which entered the service about two years ago. The substitution of 12-pounders in these otherwise well-armed ships would materially increase their potential value.

OLD NAMES REVIVED.

In the renaming of the recently purchased steam trawlers the Admiralty have selected names commencing with the letter S, and restored to the Navy List titles which lapsed a few years ago. The "Seaflower" (ex-"Osprey II.") was a popular sailing brig attached to the training-ship formerly stationed at Portland. The "Sparrow" (ex-"Josephine I.") belonged to the gunboat class, of which the "Thrush-still figures in the active list. The "Spider" (ex-"Assyrian") was a torpedo gunboat of the "Rattlesnake" group, and the "Seamen" (ex-"Nunthorpe Hall") was the name of a steam coastguard cruiser which did patrol duty in the North Sea.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ITALY.

It is unfortunate for Great Britain that her old friend Italy is not in a position to sever her connection with the Triple Alliance and openly adopt a policy of alliance with England. Although Austria and Italy are nominally bound together by their partnership with Germany, as a matter of actual fact there is little love lost between them. Both countries have been competing in a race for naval supremacy, and as far as vessels actually afloat go, the issue remains at present with Italy. The Italian Fleet has been designed for the special conditions under which it will have to fight, and the designs of the famous Colonel Cuniberti and his followers have secured for the country the maximum of fighting efficiency at the lowest possible minimum of cost. In this age of big-gun and high-speed capital ships Italy has declared that she will still outbuild her rival whatever the cost may be, so that her intentions as regards naval construction are of great interest to Great Britain. If by any possibility its co-operation with our own Mediterranean Fleet could be secured, then Austria would be hopelessly outnumbered, and all her efforts made in vain. If, on the other hand, Italy was compelled, however unwillingly to join forces with Austria, then the British Fleet, unless maintained at a two-Power standard in the Mediterranean, would immediately be annihilated. Italy's continued interest and good-will are of past importance to England.

REDUCTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

A South African correspondent says that strong rumours are gaining much credence in that country that it is intended during the forthcoming trooping season to reduce further the South African garrison by 5,000, the net result being to leave about 4,000 men. We give these rumours under all reserve, though the correspondent states the reduction to be probable, notwithstanding official denials which may be expected as on a previous occasion. The garrison at Mauritius is also probably likely to be reduced to half a battalion, the remaining half being kept as Wynberg, and interchanged at six months' interval as in the old days—a policy which may be the outcome of the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the prevalence of malaria amongst the troops in the island.

ANOTHER CAMP ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

It is probable that in the near future Salisbury Plain will receive a notable addition to the fringe of camps that encircle its training area. It has for some time past been felt that the accommodation for cavalry was hardly sufficient for the purpose. Pond Farm and West Down North are the sites at present designed for this arm, which is unavoidably addicted to cutting up the turf to a degree which necessitates periods of rest for the ground to recuperate. It is proposed, therefore, to lay out what is to be officially known as the "New Camp," to the west of Larkhill, which will when completed provide accommodation for seven regiments of cavalry, two batteries of Horse Artillery, and two field troops of Royal Engineers, as well as two brigade headquarters. Unfortunately the laying on of water and the building of cook-houses, &c., for such a large force is, like everything else, a matter of money, which must first be found, but it is hoped that this will present no difficulty, and it is already notified that the new site will be occupied in August.

THE AERONAUTICAL COMMITTEE.

The very scientific character of the committee which has been appointed to advise on questions of aerial navigation has evoked comment and criticism. There is no visible sign of an organisation for taking advantage of the energy and resources of outside experimenters and enthusiasts, but it is to be taken for granted that the authorities will not be so shortsighted as to neglect this advantage. Criticism has come from the Aero Club, which is showing great activity in the preparation of its trial ground at Shellbeach. But the Aerial League and the Aeronautical Society are also concerned. Through the friendly offices of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, these three bodies appear to have compounded their differences by mapping out their respective spheres of activity, the Club taking up the sporting side of the matter and helping general progress, the League devoting its energies to the effort to make the nation "think aerially," and the Association giving its principal care to scientific work. Highly scientific work will also go on at the National Physical Laboratory under the direction of the official War Office Aeronautical Committee. The latter body is designedly small in its constitution, which is the best organisation for work but can, and doubtless will, form sub-committees, probably with added members for special work, and in this way the co-operation of the agencies at work outside will be secured. At the present time it seems as if we must devote chief attention to dirigible balloons, everything going to show that aeroplanes, though probably having a great future, are developing slowly, and that in the present stage of development a great deal depends on the individual skill of the pilot. The first Wright aeroplane to be used in England will be that of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, and it is understood that the War Office will have the opportunity of gaining experience with it.

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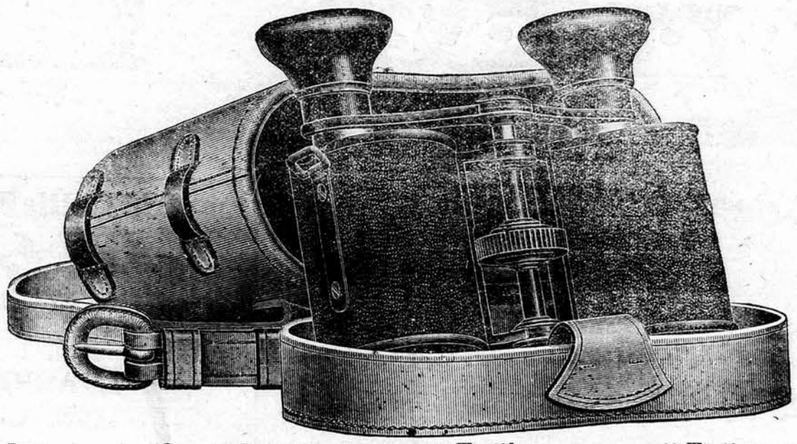

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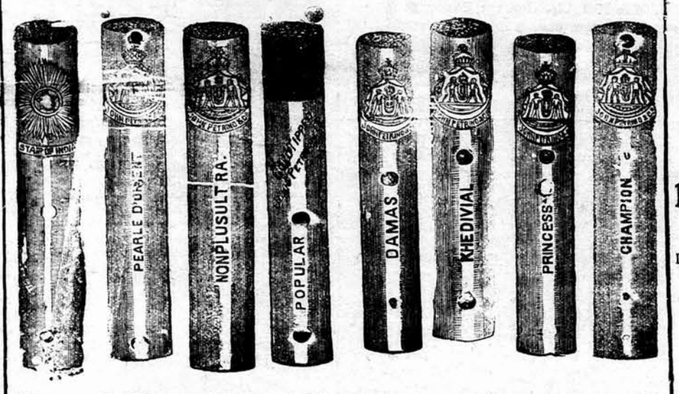

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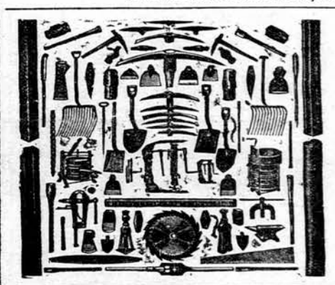

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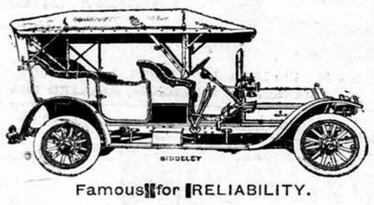

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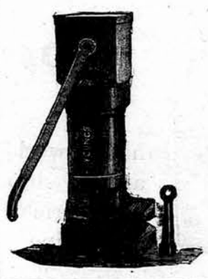

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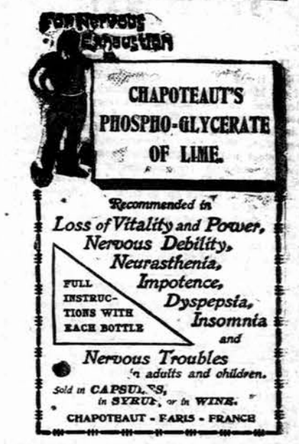

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